Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865. NUMBER 175.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering at Morris.

SPEECH OF HON. E. B. WASHBURNE.

THE PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Addresses by Gen. Birney, Hon. B. C. Cook, Hon. C. Walker and others.

Cheap Transportation to the Seaboard, and Direct Trade with Liverpool.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Imperialist Accounts of the Repulse of the Liberals at Matamoras.

Federal Officers Charged with Participating in a Liberal Conspiracy.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE—ACTIVITY IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Parole of C. C. Clay Refused.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Large Gathering at Morris—Cheaper Transportation to the Seaboard and Direct Trade with Liverpool—Canal Improvements Urged—Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne—The Preamble and Resolutions—Addresses by Gen. Birney, Hon. B. C. Cook, Hon. Chas. Walker and others.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRIS, Ill., Nov. 22.

The season remaining open so long as it has, gives the farmer in this part of the country all the work he is able to perform, and Morris is duller now than it has been before in the space of ten years. Even the regular court session has not been held, owing to the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of jurors. It could not be expected, then, that this Convention would be very largely attended, although all the farmers in this portion of the State feel the importance of its objects, and are deeply interested in its success. Not a farmer or public man here is so obtuse as not to recognize the blighting effect upon Western agriculture of a system of freightage, which adds, on an average, thirty cents per bushel on all their grain, for transportation to the seaboard, thus reducing the prices of their produce in that large proportion; and [illegible] such an effect that farmers [illegible] burning grain to sending it East at the present ruinous rates of freights. There are a few who being mostly interested in stock raising, do not care enough about the matter to appear prominently in this convention. Efforts for the reduction of the [illegible] from time to time for years past, [illegible] continued action has been wanting. Now, however, it has at last been taken in hand by interested and energetic men, who are determined that their efforts shall be crowned with success, and are laboring earnestly and in the right direction for this end. Gen. Birney, Mr. Chas. Turner, editor of the Grundy County Herald, Judge C. Grant, Hon. W. T. Hopkins, Mr. C. H. Walker, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Hon. B. C. Cook, Hon. O. B. Galusha, and a number of others, whose names are among the most prominent of the men who, by their intelligence, foresight and public spirit, have advanced the interests of this Western country, are all enlisted in this effort, and are determined to continue it until their object is accomplished, notwithstanding all the obstacles in their way.

The Convention of Grain Growers, called by these gentlemen and others to assemble this afternoon in this town, to take action in this matter, should therefore rather be regarded in its representative character than for its large attendance or enthusiasm. Morris was, however, quite alive on the occasion. Her small but industrious cornet band was turned out to meet the delegates and visitors at the depot, on the arrival of each train, and escort them up to the town; and a very considerable number of farmers from the large agricultural districts of Grundy, LaSalle, Will, Kendall, Dupage, Kankakee, Cook and other counties came here to attend.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized about half past two o'clock p. m., in the large hall of the Court House. There were present at this time, among other distinguished gentlemen, Hon. E. B. Washburne, [illegible]

[illegible]

Total domestic exports for the year ending June 30, 1860, excluding specie . . . . [illegible]

Breadstuffs and provisions . . . . [illegible]

Spirits, grain . . . . [illegible]

Total . . . . [illegible]

Add to this total domestic exports to Canada . . . . [illegible]

Making total products of cereal crop . . . . [illegible]

Now be it observed, that almost all of this amount is invested abroad in articles and merchandise paying a duty of not less than twenty-five per cent. It will, therefore, be perceived that the sum returned through customs to our treasury is not less than [illegible]

And I asked gentlemen to look at other and further figures on this subject, and consider the vastness of the interest which has a right to demand protection at our hands. Look at the products of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, (with a population of about nine millions,) as shown by official tables for the year 1860:

Wheat, bu. . . . . [illegible]

Corn, bu. . . . . [illegible]

Hogs . . . . [illegible]

Cattle . . . . [illegible]

[illegible]

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH ASPINWALL, President.

OTHER LETTERS.

Letters expressing the strongest sympathy with the objects of the meeting were read from Dr. L. D. Penning, of Sterling, Whiteside county, Ill., Hiram Norton, of Lockport, Ill., one of the largest grain merchants in this part of the country, and Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, member of Congress from the Peoria district.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Hon. O. B. Galusha offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from each county in this Congressional district to collect funds to defray the expenses of printing and other contingencies in bringing this subject before the attention of the public and Congress. Adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee of Five to prepare a memorial to Congress and an address to farmers was appointed, to consist of Gen. Wm. Birney, L. Elsworth, H. Norton, Charles Starr, O. C. Johnson and J. O. Glover.

After the appointment of the Committee on Collection of Funds the Convention adjourned sine die.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Aspirants to Congressional Honors—What They Intend to Do—The Rebel Ram Stonewall—Decision by the Comptroller—Humphrey Marshall—Pardon Brokers—Arrest of Loyal Negroes—Claims on the Pay Department—Case of Conscience.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

A number of prominent Virginians of undoubted loyalty are organizing for a persistent effort, into which all the influence the Old Dominion can muster will be concentrated, to induce Congress to admit those of the Virginia delegation who can take the oath, by which only two of the members elect are rendered ineligible, though but one (Mr. Chandler) of unquestionable loyalty. The case of the Virginia aspirants to Congressional honors will be more complicated than most others, the record of some of the radical members in the legislation of the last Congress making the question of their exclusion a delicate one.

The city of Georgetown furnished four hundred and eighty men to the rebel and less than one hundred to the Union army.

The Navy Department has received information that the rebel ram Stonewall put into Beaufort on [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Post's Washington despatch says Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, in a letter, warmly supports the President's reconstruction policy.

A large Government sale of beef and cotton took place at Alexandria to-day.

The President is engaged upon his message and receives few visitors.

The following is the order assigning Gen. Sickles to the command of the Department of South Carolina, relieving Gen. Gillmore:

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

General Orders, No. 163.

1st. Major General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina. He will repair to Hilton Head and relieve Major General Gillmore, and will remove his headquarters to Charleston.

2d. Major General Q. A. Gillmore on being relieved in command of the Department of South Carolina, will report in person to the Chief of Engineers.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

For additional Telegraph see fourth page.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 51 Dearborn street, are authorized agents to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

THE PARTY WHO STOLE A WATCH AND CHAIN from the Tremont House, on the morning of the [illegible] instant, will obtain ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS For its return, and no questions asked, by leaving it at the Tribune office.

STURGES, McALLISTER & CO., WOOL, COMMISSION & STORAGE, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Rush Street, corner Kinzie, North end of Rush-st. Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

HARD COAL, &C. Lackawana Coal, Briar Hill and Erie Coal, Illinois Coal, Blossburg Coal, And Wood of all kinds. For sale by ISAAC COALE, 132 Dearborn-st.

OUR PRESENT STOCK COMPRISES a superb assortment of low and medium-priced Pianos, together with a fine supply of STEINWAY'S UNEQUALLED INSTRUMENTS, Which are acknowledged, by nearly all the great Artists of the day, both in this country and Europe, to be Incomparably Superior to All Others. SMITH & NIXON, Clark and Washington-sts.

T. SAYLES & CO'S N. Y. OYSTER DEPOT, 77 Monroe Street, Chicago. [illegible] CLAMS, [illegible] OYSTERS.

A FINE GRAY STALLION FOR SALE. [illegible]

MOSS! MOSS! 50 bales choice Machine Cleaned Moss, for sale at the lowest market rate in quantities to suit. [illegible] No. 12 Chamber of Commerce.

Bierstadt's Mount Hood NOW ON EXHIBITION AT The Crosby Art Gallery, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

MEAT! MEAT! MEAT BUYERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS. [illegible] STRICKLAND & CO.

READY AT ALL THE BOOK-STORES, Or sent by mail, post-paid, by the publishers on receipt of price. GOLDEN HAIR; A STORY OF INDIAN LIFE IN THE TIME OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS. Price . . . . $1.50. J. E. TILTON & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. Our Illustrated Catalogue sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of stamp to pre-pay return post.

New Buckwheat Flour, WARRANTED PURE. Orders promptly filled. LA BAR & BOUTRET, 278 So. Water-st.

COTTON LAND FOR SALE. I will sell, or exchange for Chicago City Property, my place of [illegible] acres of Cotton Land. It is situated in the heart of the cotton region, in North Louisiana, [illegible] Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad. To those wishing to come South, this is an opportunity to buy at a bargain. JOHN ANDERSON, Crosby's Opera House.

WINTER APPLES! We have just received, in store, 300 bbls. SOUND WINTER APPLES, to which we invite the attention of city and country trade. [illegible] 12 South Water-st.

DRIED APPLES! Choice New York Dried Apples for sale, in sacks and barrels, at Leonard Bros. & Jennison's, 229 LAKE STREET.

WILLIAM H. HOLDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. With Hoyne & Horton, 88 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

TESTIMONIAL. (From Annual Report of "Chicago Home of the Friendless.") "Cases of diseased eyes have been frequent, but they have yielded, in every case, to the treatment prescribed by Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist, of this city. Especially should the case of [illegible] be noticed, who recovered very rapidly from an operation performed on one eye, that the other might be saved."

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, THE GREAT FRENCH ASTROLOGIST AND PHYSICIAN. [illegible]

WOSTENHOLM'S [illegible] POCKET CUTLERY. [illegible] CHARLES BIGGS, Importer.

CROQUET For parlor use. Just received, and for sale by A. H. HOVEY, 194 Lake street.

COAL! COAL! COAL! Large Egg, Small Egg, Range, Chestnut. [illegible] ROBERT LAW.

450 PACKER'S HIDES FOR SALE. [illegible]

Cotton Yarn. [illegible] BOWEN BROTHERS, 15 & 21 Lake street.

CASH HOUSE.

R. D. McFARLANE, Importer and Dealer in GAS FIXTURES, Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Lights, Bronzes, Reading Tubes, Vases, &c. Plumbing Materials, [illegible] Fancy and Marble Wash Basins. BRASS AND IRON WORK, For Gas and Water, PLAIN AND CUT GLASS SHADES. R. D. McFARLANE, 107 and 109 Washington Street.

FIELD, PALMER & LEITER, DRY GOODS. Importers and Jobbers, 112, 114 & 116 LAKE ST., Offer extensive and thoroughly assorted Stocks of the following goods, viz.:

WOOLENS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
Bro. & Bleached Sheetings,
Bro. & Bleached Shirtings,
Tickings,
Cotton Flannels,
Denims and all other
Domestic Cottons,
Blankets,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Yankee Notions,
Hosiery,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Knit Worsted Goods,
&c., &c., &c.,

At the lowest prices that can be made in this or any other market. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! FOR MEN AND BOYS. Cape and Sack Overcoats, Business Suits, Dress Suits, School and Fancy Suits, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear AND FURNISHING GOODS Of every description, at SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.'S, 128 Lake street.

AGUA de MAGNOLIA. A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! [illegible] DEMAS BARNES & CO., Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

MOSS, TOW. 50 bales superior quality Machine-picked Black Moss; also, 50 bales No. 1, 2 & 3 Tow, for sale at HOLLISTER & WILKINS, CARPET HALL, 135 & 137 Lake-st.

Webster, Marsh & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods, RUBBER AND BUCK GOODS, 67 Lake Street, CHICAGO. Good Stock of Boys' Clothing.

BIRDS! BIRDS! Just received from Europe, a large assortment of singing Birds, including a lot of good GERMAN CANARIES, Talking Parrots and Mocking Birds, Gold Fishes, Aquariums and Sea Shells, and the celebrated prepared MOCKING BIRD FOOD. For sale at the bird store of FRED. KAEMPFER, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

MERRITT & COUGHLEN DEALERS IN WOOLEN MACHINERY AND WOOLEN FACTORY FINDINGS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JAMES R. BAKER & CO., Storage and Commission, Nos. 2 & 4 Michigan avenue, Chicago. [illegible] Money advanced on property in store.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. [illegible]

MECHANICAL DRAWING AND MATHEMATICS FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES. [illegible]

ONE PER CENT A DAY FOR TEN DAYS. [illegible] WATER TAXES [illegible]

DENTISTRY. [illegible]

NEW CLOAK STORE. 118 Clark st., Smith & Nixon's Building. [illegible]

A PURCHASER WANTED [illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible] GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE. [illegible] Phœnix, of Hartford, [illegible] Western Branch, 24 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible] HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. SPLENDID TIME-KEEPERS, ELEGANT JEWELRY, RICH SILVER WARE, And an elegant assortment of very Desirable Goods, NOW OPENING AT MATSON & HOES' Wholesale and Retail Jewelry Store, No. 117 LAKE STREET. [illegible] OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT [illegible] OUR RETAIL STOCK [illegible] MATSON & HOES, 117 LAKE STREET.

LASAK & MORRIS, Furriers and Hatters, 107 Randolph Street, [illegible] Imported and American FURS OF ALL STYLES, For Ladies and Gentlemen. A large assortment of FINE MINK GOODS, SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO SKINS, HATS, CAPS, BUCKSKIN GLOVES & MITTENS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, And all Goods in the above line for sale at moderate prices. [illegible]

TO THE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE NORTHWEST. [illegible] GRAVES & IRVINE, [illegible] Lake street.

TO LUMBERMEN. NEW MESS PORK. NEW MESS BEEF. IN LOTS TO SUIT, BY WM. COKER & CO., No. 210 South Water Street, Chicago.

Burlap Bags. [illegible] BOWEN BROTHERS, 15 & 21 Lake street.

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES! MY FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. I. P. FARNUM, 57 Lake-st, Wholesale Dealer.

200 LARGE, CHOICE, SELECTED MULES For Sale, at the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Stock Yards.

JUST RECEIVED. A FINE STOCK OF Hats, Caps and Furs, Which we are offering to the Trade at Low Prices. Merchants will find it for their interest to examine our stock. KING, CARHART & CO., 24 Lake street, 2d floor.

BLANKETS! A large assortment—Common, Good and Extra qualities, for sale cheap, at HOLLISTER & WILKINS, CARPET HALL, 135 & 137 Lake-st.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. *Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.* Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

HIBBARD & SPENCER IMPORTERS OF Hardware & Tinplate, 62 LAKE ST., Corner of State Street. CHICAGO. WM. G. HIBBARD. F. F. SPENCER.

Wilson's Improved Seam-Yoke SHIRTS [illegible]

C. P. ADAMS & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

ANILINE DYES, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

[illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	[illegible]
Times	[illegible]
Journal	100,000
Post	80,000
Chicago Tribune	$370,270
Times, Journal and Post combined	$310,000

FRESH FENIAN FOLLY.

The "Irish Republic" is in an awkward predicament. Through the excessive zeal, or excessive stupidity, of its so-called President, one John O'Mahony, of New York, the entire concern, President, Cabinet, Congress and everything else, has tumbled into a dilemma, from which it is difficult to see how "President" O'Mahony or any of his "constitutional advisers" will be able to extricate it.

The avowed object of the Fenians is the liberation of Ireland from the "Saxon yoke," whatever that is. This object of course is only to be achieved by waging war successfully against Great Britain. To organize war against Great Britain upon the soil of the United States is, of course, a violation of our neutrality laws, which must subject all who engage in it to the liability of arrest and punishment. The Fenians, in their recent gathering at Philadelphia, framed and adopted an instrument called the Constitution of the Irish Republic, and under that instrument have made an organization by the election or appointment of certain officers, and have issued bonds for the purpose of putting money in their "treasury." The Fenians claim that many of these bonds have been sold, and that they are still selling, and that the coffers of the "Irish Republic" are filling up. The Fenians claim that the funds so obtained are appropriated to carrying out the assumed object of the organization, to wit: the liberation of Ireland. This claim is either true or it is not true. If it is true, then the Fenians are guilty, under our treaties with Great Britain, of a flagrant crime, and are liable to the penalties attached to that crime. If it is not true, then the "Irish Republic" is a humbug, and the Fenian leaders are a set of impostors and swindlers, obtaining money from their poor and ignorant countrymen under false pretences.

The New York Times, in a recent editorial article plainly and distinctly charged that the organization was a humbug, and that its managers were swindlers. The article no doubt was intended to draw out the Fenian leaders and make them reveal themselves to the country in one attitude or the other. Without perceiving the hook, the bait was quickly swallowed. "Mr. President O'Mahony," through "his friend"—perhaps an officer of his "cabinet"—Mr. B. Doran Killian, of St. Louis, presented his compliments to Mr. Raymond and demanded a retraction of the alleged libel. Mr. Raymond responded, adroitly suggesting that Mr. O'Mahony might furnish a ground for retraction by "the submission of such facts as should lead [the editor of the Times] to a change of opinion." Mr. O'Mahony did not see proper to submit any facts, and closed his rejoinder with the belligerent request that Mr. Raymond would "name some gentlemen with whom Mr. O'Mahony and Mr. Killian might enjoy a more satisfactory acquaintance"!—[!—]

Having thus got the "Irish Republic" into an awkward dilemma, Mr. Raymond appears to have thought it would not be amiss to place its chivalric representatives, Messrs. O'Mahony and Killian, in a yet more awkward situation, and he therefore requested to be more fully assured of the terrible meaning of the language above quoted. But, at this juncture, the high officers of the Irish Republic appear to have had a faint perception of the "little joker," aided, perhaps, by a perusal of the statutes of New York, and they found it "due to both parties" to say that "the question of justice in the case could never be debated in a 'police court'" by their consent! And, thereupon, Mr. Raymond declined to make any retraction.

The leaders and managers, therefore, of the Fenian Brotherhood, or "Irish Republic," or by whatever name they may call themselves, stand publicly charged as cheats and swindlers—men who are obtaining money from their more ignorant countrymen and countrywomen under the false pretence of liberating Ireland, but really to maintain a set of scamps in idleness. They can only escape from the charge by "submitting such facts as shall lead to a change of such opinion." They can not submit any such facts, or if they can, they dare not. The moment they do they will be liable to arrest, by the nearest United States Marshal, and we have reason to say, that the process for their arrest would not be long delayed.

It is about time the press of the United States should begin to treat this Fenian business upon its merits. The indulgence in cajolery and demagoguism with a set of scamps who are either common swindlers or political criminals, has gone far enough. Let them be made to take one or the other horn of the dilemma. Let them be forced to the admission either that they are common cheats or that they are guilty of violating the laws to which they have sworn allegiance and support. Let every Irishman and Irish woman be warned against them, as the police would warn them against "confidence men" and pickpockets. For it is certain that every dollar paid into the Fenian treasury is expended to support in idleness a set of "patriotic" mountebanks, or else renders the person who pays it liable to an indictment for engaging in an unlawful and revolutionary enterprise. Every intelligent person must know that such an enterprise, under the lead of such men as parade their names at the head of the Fenian organization, can lead to nothing but disaster to all who join it. For there is not in the whole Fenian organization in this country—nor in any other—sufficient brains to carry on a revolution in Ireland a single week. Not one of the able men of Irish nationality in the United States has had or will have anything to do with the Fenian business. The whole machine is invented, controlled and run for the benefit of a set of visionaries who are imposing upon the credulity of their countrymen for the sake of swindling them, or of getting them into more serious trouble, in order that a set of dishonest men may thrive without honest labor. Let this unmitigated imposture be ventilated, and let its leaders be brought to the exposure and punishment that their rascality deserves.

[illegible] this challenge sent by the head of the Fenian brotherhood to Editor Raymond is an insult, not only to the laws of the State of New York and to the entire American newspaper press, but it proves how [illegible] the Fenian organization is in sympathy with liberty, and how little it knows of republican institutions. So far from having capacity to wrest Ireland from Great Britain, and found a new Republic, they seem to have no brains or character to make decent and law-abiding citizens of the Republic under whose [illegible] protection they live.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

A Southern editor has had the good sense to make a practical test of the new system of labor, so far as it can be [illegible] under the present difficulties that surround it. And he has the manliness to declare the results. It would have been more characteristic of too many Southern men if he had been content to quietly enjoy these results, as multitudes of planters are doing and will do, and [illegible] the other way, declare the blacks to be idle and thriftless, and Southern industry a blank now that it has lost the element of the whip and paddle. It requires a moral courage to come boldly out with the careful and pains-taking presentment of such facts as [illegible]. In the case of this Louisiana free [illegible] Five hundred acres are thus well cared for, and the laborers are zealous, industrious, and possess an enthusiasm for effort that slave labor never knew. The [illegible] produced the whole, [illegible] in the enterprise are shown to be $20,000 on the five hundred acres, a sum in itself ample to satisfy him, and actually more, as he shows, than he would have realized under precisely similar circumstances under the old system.

Ten cows were killed on the Fort Wayne Road last week, between [illegible] and Smithfield, a distance of ten miles. In these times of high prices for butter this is a serious loss. Allowing cows the freedom of the roads in the vicinity of the railroad track does not pay.

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER.

Danford's Steam Generator—A Proposed Revolution in Steam.

Description of the Machine and the Principle of its Construction—[illegible]

If what is claimed for the recent invention of Mr. E. Danford, of Geneva, Illinois, shall prove true, [illegible] it will utterly revolutionize the present method of obtaining power from steam. We are disposed to believe that he has solved the problem how to cheapen steam power, materially reduce the weight of boilers and the consumption of fuel, and at the same time rob steam of its terrors. The losses of life and property from explosions make the destruction of steam in time of peace almost equal that of gunpowder in time of war. Mr. Danford has invented a method of producing and utilizing super-heated steam, which is either a great delusion or a great revolution of steam as a motor. So far as we can form an opinion it is a grand success, and will achieve wonders for mankind, and make the inventor rank with Watt and Fulton.

A brief history of the invention and description of the machine may be interesting to our readers.

Within three years past a citizen of Geneva, Ill., Wm. E. Danford, who possesses the inventive mechanical faculty in a high degree, got up early one frosty morning to build a fire in his stove, and heat the water in the kettle. After starting the fire he placed the kettle, full of cold water, on the top of the flat stove plate, and sat down before the fire to muse over an improvement in a reaping machine which he was building. Pretty soon he saw the kettle vibrating on the stove plate. This motion was continuous. At first he thought it was caused by the water boiling, but taking off the lid he discovered that it was not boiling; still the regular vibration continued—growing stronger, if anything. He then removed the kettle, when he discovered in the bottom a sand hole, from which trickled, slowly, drops of water. This water coming in contact with the hot stove-plate was instantly converted into "super-heated steam." The explosion of the drop of water produced the shock, or movement, observed in the kettle. The immense power generated from so small a quantity of water as a single drop, arrested the attention of the inventor, and the question at once occurred to him, why cannot this power, so vastly greater than ordinary steam, be utilized? And to the solution of this problem he set himself at work with an energy and perseverence that shows him to possess considerable of the super-heated steam principle in his own mental and physical organism.

He looked over what authorities he could find on the subject of steam in its various conditions,—particularly in regard to super-heated steam. He found that while its power was recognized and defined, yet its employment was not considered either safe or economical; and, indeed, that little headway had ever been made toward its introduction as a motor.

After a few months' search and reflection, he built an experimental model, to test an idea that had struck him, and to his great satisfaction he found its performance equal to all he had hoped for, and its safety perfectly demonstrable. After making a series of experiments on his little machine, continually applying improvements that suggested themselves, he at length resolved to try the new invention on a larger scale, and the result is witnessed in the engine now in operation at No. 90 West Lake street, built for him by the Vulcan works of this city last spring. There may be seen a five horse power engine, of five inch cylinder and eight inch stroke, doing twelve to fifteen horse power work, in grinding corn, with a consumption of one half the fuel of an ordinary engine doing the same work. This engine is driven by steam, super-heated from 500 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, though it may be worked to advantage at 250 degrees.

Mr. Danford's boiler differs from the ordinary boiler in having no water in it—nothing but highly rarified steam, which is generated as fast as consumed by the engine. Instead of a boiler he calls it a "generator." His generator consists of a hollow cast-iron globe or large pot, 2¼ inches thick, suspended in an ordinary furnace as a pot or kettle may be suspended over the fire. There is a casing to enclose the fire and conduct it around the generator and up the chimney, where by the way, much caloric is uselessly wasted. An iron tube, made of ¾-inch gas pipe, enters the globe or generator at the top, and is conducted down to its center, where it terminates in a rose sprinkler, perforated with forty or fifty fine holes. By means of an injection pump, about a table-spoonful of water is forced into the generator at each stroke of the pump, *in the form of spray.* This spray does not come in contact with the sides of the generator, for before it can reach that, it is expanded into hot steam. No explosion can take place, because there is no water in the generator to explode. The water from the tube is already exploded on entering the generator; that is, it passes instantaneously from the state of spray into that of super-heated steam. No farther expansion is possible. If the super-heated steam should separate into its constituent gases—oxygen and hydrogen—they would produce no greater pressure nor expansion.

The generator which Mr. Danford is using is capable of sustaining a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, but the steam gauge shows that with 600 degrees of heat there is only 150 pounds of pressure. It is the opinion of Horatio Allen, of the Novelty Works, New York, that the generator is unnecessarily thick, strong and heavy, though it weighs less than half as much as a six-horse power boiler filled with water. Mr. Allen thinks that a generator one inch thick, of cast iron, is amply strong.

Recently Danford's machine was tested against a fifteen-horse power engine with locomotive flue boiler, eight-inch cylinder and fifteen-inch stroke. The same engineer attended to each, and weighed the coal and measured the water. The trial lasted three days. The work done was grinding corn, and the following was the result:

	Fifteen-horse engine and boiler.	Danford's Generator and five-horse engine.
Fire surface	210 feet.	[illegible] feet.
Pressure per inch	40 lbs.	110 lbs.
Coal consumed per hour	[illegible] lbs.	[illegible] lbs.
Water evaporated per hour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn ground per hour	18 bu.	27 bu.

These figures tell their own story. With one fourteenth part of the fire surface, thirty-three per cent more labor was done by Danford's little generator, than was accomplished by a fifteen-horse locomotive boiler, and that too, with one half the consumption of fuel. Danford's generator actually got twenty horse power work out of an engine built for a five or six horse power boiler. Twenty-five gallons of water in the form of super-heated steam proved to be thirty-three per cent more powerful than eighty gallons of water in the shape of saturated steam. In other words, one gallon of water in the condition of "dry steam" is equal in efficient power to nearly five gallons in the condition of "wet steam." Consider the tremendous power super-heated steam would give to a river or ocean steamer. A five hundred horse power engine as now rated could be made to exert two thousand horse power of force against the waves, winds or currents. May not the Atlantic yet be crossed from New York to Liverpool within a week, by vessels propelled by super heated steam? We look for such a result when the new principle of generating steam shall be applied to ocean navigation.

When 212 degrees of heat are applied to water it boils, and is converted into steam. Steam at 212 degrees has a tension or pressure equal to one atmosphere, or nearly fifteen pounds to the square inch. Water in steam at 212 degrees, expands 1,670 times its own bulk. That is to say, one cubic inch of water produces one cubic foot of steam at 212 deg. A quantity of water confined in a vessel when heated to the boiling point, presses against the sides of the boiler with a force of fifteen pounds to the inch, or equal to the pressure of one atmosphere at the sea level. This pressure increases very rapidly as additional degrees of heat are applied. To give unprofessional readers some idea of it, we present the following table:

HEAT—PRESSURE TO INCH SURFACE.

212½	14.70 lbs. pressure	or 1	atmosphere.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Thus it is seen, that when the heat of boiling water is barely doubled, the pressure or strength of expansion is increased twenty fold in proportion to heat in expansion. Apply the caloric and the steam gauge walks right up. But in Danford's generator this law of expansion is set at naught. Mr. Danford found that when he applied a heat of say 325 degrees, his indicator stood at 100 lbs. of pressure. He increased the heat to 350 degrees and found 120 lbs. of pressure resulting, but the efficient power of his engine had doubled. But what is more extraordinary is, that when he had carried the heat up to 600 degrees the pressure on the gauge had increased but 10 or 15 degrees; the lead packing of the cylinders melted from the heat of the steam, showing that it must have been at least 612 degrees, for at that point lead fuses, and yet the pressure on the indicator and safety valve was less than 150 pounds, while in the water boiler 612 degrees of heat produces [illegible] pounds of pressure. Mr. Danford does not undertake to explain the cause of this singular fact, but contents himself with having ascertained it. While the pressure from super-heated steam does not seem to increase beyond a certain moderate limit, the power imparted to the engine continues to increase with the degrees of heat. Who can explain this phenomenon?

The first question the visitor asks of the inventor or his agent is, "will the generator explode?" Mr. Danford defies any engineer to blow it up. The positive limit to the expansive power of steam he claims to have ascertained. His generator holds about as much as a barrel—say 3¼ cubic feet. To fill this with steam requires but four cubic inches of water at 212 degrees, and when the heat is up to 612 degrees, or the melting point of lead, there is still less than a gallon of water vaporized within the generator, and when the pressure exceeds certain limits, the steam blows off at the safety valve. The common boiler of six-horse power contains something like 60 cubic feet of water, which, if suddenly converted into steam, would fill 1,500 times its own bulk. Hence, no boiler could contain it. It would tear through a cannon's thickness.

The cause of boiler explosions may be traced to the sudden conversion of too much water into steam. If one cubic foot of water should expand into steam in a second, it would tear a twenty-horse power boiler into pieces. But in Danford's generator not more than half an ounce of water is converted into steam at each jet of the pump. It will require three or four jets to throw in a cubic inch of water, and an inch makes less than a foot of steam. Meanwhile, the steam is escaping into the cylinders as fast as it is being created in the generator. When the engine stops, the pump stops. When the pump throws in jets in quick succession, the engine takes out steam in equally quick strokes. How, then, can it explode? There is no large mass of water in the generator to suddenly vaporize and tear it to atoms. It does seem as if Mr. Danford had solved the problem of perfect safety by simply keeping the stock of water *outside of his boiler instead of inside of it,* as is the present custom, and using it as he needs it. The water in the tank is safe and harmless; but confined in a boiler over a fierce heat it becomes angry and terrible in its wrath. Why is it not the true principle to admit the water to the boiler or generator only so fast as the heat can convert it into steam? Does not this secure absolute safety as well as great economy in the size and weight of boilers? Only one-third of the space of a boiler is devoted to steam, two-thirds are filled with water. As super-heated steam is at least double as powerful as the steam in locomotives, only half the remaining space is required. In other words a generation of one-sixth the capacity of a boiler will equal it in efficient power.

A multitude of improvements in the engine and boiler have been made since Watt's time. Watt, in 1768—9, so far perfected stationary engines and boilers that they came into general use for manufacturing purposes. Fulton successfully applied Watt's steam machines to propelling boats through the water in 1807, but he made little or no improvement on the engine or boiler. Stephenson, in 1829, first successfully applied steam to railway locomotion. Ericsson invented the screw propeller in 1837. One man invented tubular boilers, another flue boilers, another cut offs, safety valves, indicators, condensers, blowers, governors, eccentrics, throttle-valves, steam alarms, pressure gauges, try-cocks, &c., &c. Perhaps a thousand improvements, great and small, have been made on the marine, locomotive and stationary steam machine since Watt's time. But all the inventors have proceeded on the principle laid down by the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663, of generating the steam in the vessel containing the supply of water.

It was reserved for Mr. Danford to challenge and overthrow this principle, by boldly abstracting the water from the generator and admitting it only so fast as the heat can vaporize it. Hence his "boiler" contains nothing but steam. Mr. Danford's system is more than an improvement—it is a total subversion of all that has preceded it for two hundred years in respect to the mode of vaporising water for motive purposes. Hereafter men will marvel that steam was generated and retained in the same vessel containing the water. It will look as absurd to them as it would be to put the coal, as well as to put the water, inside the boiler instead of outside. And our children will shudder at the perils encountered by their brave but ignorant parents, who applied 300 to 400 degrees of heat to whole tons of water in a close vessel, strained with compressed steam and in constant danger of explosion from sudden conversion of boiling water into vapor—a thing that was occuring almost daily with terrible destruction of life and property.

As the term "super-heated steam" is destined hereafter to become a familiar word, it is proper to explain its meaning. Many persons suppose it means water heated until it is resolved back into its original elements of oxygen and hydrogen gases. But this is an error. Webster defines it thus: *super-heated steam*—steam removed from contact with water, and heated until it resembles a perfect *gas*; called also *sur-charged steam,* and *hydrous steam,* and *dry steam.* Steam heated only until the water it holds in suspension is vaporized, is erroneously called "superheated steam." *Saturated steam* is steam as delivered from a mass of water and holding water in suspension; mechanically called, also, wet steam. From these definitions it will be seen that the steam in the common boiler is saturated steam, while that produced by Danford's generator is super-heated or dry steam—that is, it holds no water in suspension. The latter is much more powerful for [illegible] purposes than the former.

A company has been organized for the introduction of this invention into general use, with Horatio Allen, of the Novelty works, New York, as President. Its capital is $2,100,000, and it purposes to grant the right of using the invention to manufacturers throughout the world, for a reasonable royalty upon each horse power. Those who are interested in scientific improvements will find it worth their while to make a personal examination of this very remarkable invention.

A competent gentleman who has given Danford's invention a careful examination, writes in the following confident and enthusiastic terms:

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The more I examine the new motive power as developed in Mr. Danford's Super-heated Steam Generator, the more I am convinced that it is destined to [illegible] every branch of human industry. While many inventions have some one new feature of great value to the world, this power has several new points, either of which would command universal attention.

1st. It is perfectly safe. By its use, steam explosions become perfectly impossible. No carelessness or inattention on the part of engineers, no defect in the stroke of a pump or in any part of the machinery can produce one of those horrible catastrophes which are weekly and almost daily chronicled in the papers as hurrying from the world whole hecatombs of human victims. Hereafter passengers upon steamboats need not solemnly take leave of their friends when stepping on board, momentarily expecting to be driven heavenward by a boiler explosion. [illegible]

[illegible] give out. The generator is made of solid cast iron at least two inches thick. The heat applied never exceeds 600 degrees, the super-heated steam carrying off any surplus of heat. This heat is not sufficient to in any way impair the texture of the iron, and there is no reason why a generator may not last fifty years. It has been supposed by some that there may form an incrustation upon the inside of the generator which would cause it to burn out, but so far is this from being true, that, upon examination, a generator after being in use for six weeks, was found to be as [illegible] as when taken from the mould. Super-heated steam seems to possess qualities which prevent the growth of this lime.

3d. The economy of weight and space is very great, amounting in the aggregate to at least 50 per cent over boilers. This consideration is one of immense value in great numbers of the most important branches of industry in the world. Canal boats are now propelled by horses mainly because of the great weight of the steam machinery now in use. With the generator, this weight is at once reduced one-half, and taking the weight of the boiler full of water into consideration, the saving is three-fourths or more. Further experiments will undoubtedly considerably reduce this weight, and their general introduction into canal boats may be expected. By decreasing the weight of machinery, many thousand miles will be added to our lines of internal navigation, and boats will regularly visit those parts of our great western territory now only reached by toilsome overland caravans. In the development of the gold and silver mining districts of Nevada and Idaho, the oil regions of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, and all new countries where the surface is rough and the means of communication limited, the lightness and compactness of the generator will make it almost indispensable.

The saving of weight upon steamships is also immense, enough in a single voyage to almost pay for the machinery used. It has been estimated that an ocean steamer in weight of metal, water, coal, &c., will save every voyage an amount equal to 700 tons. In vessels of war this saving of weight can be used in adding to the amount of coal carried, thus more than doubling the length of the voyage.

4th. *The saving in water is two-thirds or more.* This is an item of importance upon all locomotives and ocean steamers. When fresh water is to be carried, or to be distilled from salt water, the weight or the labor is a matter of serious moment, and a saving of so large per cent is a desideratum.

5th. *The saving in fuel is at least one-half over an ordinary boiler engine.* This item alone is sufficient to attract universal attention. The daily cost of running an engine, the greatest and inevitable drain upon the purse for fuel, is the heaviest item connected with the use of steam. Double the first cost is cheerfully paid for an engine, provided a saving of ten per cent can be made in fuel. With the generator the cost is reduced one-half, thus throwing completely in the shade all the ordinary improvements in engines. This saving will probably decide in favor of steam, the mooted question which is the cheaper, all things considered, water or steam power. We are of the opinion, that there was never a machine invented that combined so many improvements, and such various economies. It is evidently destined to completely revolutionize steam machinery, and give a vast expansion to its use in new departments of human industry. It will vastly aid to emancipate man from the dominion of mere physical labor, and give him time for the culture of his higher powers. It brings more completely under the control of man one of the great forces of nature, to assist him in his work of subduing the material world. Holding these views we cannot but regard this invention as marking a great era not only in the improvements of machinery, but in the progress of civilization.

FROM FOND DU LAC.

Escape of Prisoners from Fond du Lac, Wis.—Progress of the River Improvement—The Lumber and Grain Business, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 21, 1865.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned among county officials and legal men by the escape of three prisoners from the County Jail on Sunday morning.

Two of the prisoners, George Crane and —— Law have each served terms in the State Prison at Waupun. The former is a smart, keen fellow, but nature seems to have made a thief of him, for he will steal whether in day light or in darkness. Law was but recently released from Waupun, and before reaching his home was again arrested for stealing. Lincke was under arrest for a rape committed on the person of his step-daughter, a girl of twelve years. One boy whose term of incarceration had nearly expired remained, and from him enough information has been gathered to lead to the belief that the prisoners had assistance in making their escape. Law was recaptured yesterday at Ripon, and reports that Crane sprained his ankle in scaling the jail enclosure, and is within five miles of the city.

The weather for the past few weeks has been unexceptionably fine, and has given the laborers on the "River Improvement" ample opportunity to complete their contracts. The new channel is nearly finished and the people of Fond du Lac hope to be free from floods in the future.

The lumbermen were never doing a better business than now. The "wheat buyers' combination" has driven the farmers to other markets, principally Ripon, Brandon and Waupun. The wheat trade was probably never lighter than now. Otherwise business is exceedingly stirring. Stores and dwellings are being erected by hundreds, and thrift abounds among all classes. C.

FROM ALABAMA.

Some Facts Plainly Stated.

The Sacking of Selma by Gen. Wilson—Cotton-growing in Central Alabama—Treatment of the Freedmen—How Government Appointments were Made in Alabama—Strange Conduct of Brig. Gen. Swayne, Freedmen's Agent.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 7, 1865.

This beautiful Southern town is remarkable to Northern people chiefly for having been the objective point in the Sherman and Wilson raids. Sherman never reached it in 1864, but Wilson found it in his path, in April 1865, just as the Confederacy was gasping its last breath. The braggart Dick Taylor was in command of the post, and when Wilson demanded its surrender in twenty-four hours, on pain of being given up to his soldiers if carried by assault, Taylor delivered one of his bombastic, defiant replies, taking good care to keep the railroad open toward Vicksburg, and to leave on it at the most rapid speed of a locomotive as Wilson entered the town on the other side.

Some excesses were committed by Wilson's cavalry, of course, in the flush of victory. But I do not observe that any private residences were destroyed, and the citizens themselves lay the chief blame of what did occur upon Taylor.

CONFEDERATE WORKS AT SELMA.

The "Confederacy" had some very fine works here. Their arsenal was the finest and largest in the South, and it is plain to be seen even now, that the machinery was of the most Titanic character. These works occupied a space of several acres at each end of the town, and of course were the very first that were consigned to the flames by Wilson's raiders. If they had known how near the Confederacy was to its death, they would doubtless have spared these magnificent works for the benefit of Uncle Sam. Here, not long ago, were to be seen sabres, bayonets, and all sorts of small arms, by the cord, all piled up and burned; and grape, canister and other shot by the acre; but as no one seems to care for them, they are rapidly disappearing. The banks of the Alabama River, which are very steep and precipitous, are also lined with shot and shell, and other material which was thrown into it.

Beside the Government works, perhaps twenty buildings, not more, and those chiefly "tax in kind," and other offices devoted to keeping up the war, were destroyed by the troops. The town is rapidly recovering from this little check, and will soon wear its old and wonted appearance.

THE GARDEN OF THE SOUTH.

This portion of Alabama is the garden of the South, and the "canebrake" lands, as they are called, produce the largest crops of the choicest cotton. The dwellers upon these lands in the close vicinity of this place, were select specimens of the "chivalry" of this part of the world. They rode in their fine carriages, whipped their negroes, hated a poor man, and voted the "Democratic" ticket with an unction evident enough of their sincerity. All this, alas, has come to an end. The war has brought them down as low as anybody else; and with niggers demanding to be paid before they will work, or at least promises to that effect, what are they to do?

From what I have seen, it is very evident that the present owners and occupants of these, the finest cotton lands in the world, are not going to recover from the consternation the war has thrown them into in time to raise any crop worth counting next year. In fact, it seems difficult to see how they can do so without a greenback in their pockets or anything except the bare land, to carry on a farm with, and no conception or idea of their own about going to work themselves. In fact, working himself is about the last thing a white man will do here. I have travelled many thousand miles in the South, and have seen thousands of negro women holding the plow, but never, to my recollection, a single white man. How these white men manage to live, without working, is perhaps a mystery to themselves. It certainly is to everybody else.

PROFITS OF COTTON CULTURE.

Bating some little drawbacks, cotton raising the coming season ought to be a good business to men of enterprise and judgment. Planters in this vicinity claim a regular yield on their best "canebrake" lands of a bale an acre (in spite of the usual drought and other farming casualties) of five hundred pounds. To be on the safe side, let us call it four hundred pounds—at thirty cents, the probable price next year, will be one hundred and twenty dollars an acre. I have seen the time when Western farmers considered they were doing a good business selling corn in the field at five to fifteen dollars an acre. One negro hand can cultivate ten acres of cotton and five of corn, and can be hired at about fifteen dollars a month. Labor is now very abundant, and unless some relief is afforded them, the freed negroes must suffer the coming winter, as no work will be given them by their late masters till spring.

To make cotton planting profitable, however, requires considerable judgment in selecting proper land. The last census gave an average yield of, I believe, 325 lbs of seed cotton to the acre, through this State; and as only one-third of this quantity would be clean staple, it is evident that at old prices the business is not very remunerative. Beside this, the disposition of the people is not at all friendly to strangers, loudly as the newspapers invite capital and immigration, and if some close figuring Yankee or Western farmer should manage to raise a better crop than his easy-going neighbors, he might get a summary notice "to leave" just as it was ready to harvest. Such things have occurred here so often, that they are more than likely to occur again. Independent of this last consideration, a hundred acres of cotton would probably yield a profit of seven thousand dollars out of an investment of an equal amount.

As the season is close at hand for preparing for next year's crops, it is very evident that nothing like a general crop will be planted, and prices, left to themselves, apart from the ups and downs of speculators, cannot be much less than at present.

AGRICULTURE AND POLITICS.

For rich lands, fine climate, and cheap and abundant labor, Central Alabama is certainly a desirable location for a farmer with capital,—undoubtedly the most desirable in all the South. The drawbacks are those peculiar to this region—the disloyalty and hostile disposition of all the people. In fact, there is no loyalty here at all, that I have been able to discover, and nothing to build any upon; for strange enough, to a man of common sense, all the Government offices are given to ex-rebel officers and the rankest secessionists, and the very few men who longed and prayed for the success of the Union cause have been persistently and totally ignored in Government appointments. How long could any political party exist that gave all the offices in its gift to its opponents? Yet the case, as between Union and secession, is even still more important, and it is worthy the attention of the practical managers of the Union party to ascertain, who so sedulously recommended these secesh to Government patronage? Whoever controlled the appointments in this State made a sad mess of it, and the entire system in the South needs revision.

MY LORD ANDREWS, OF BOSTON.

While upon this subject, perhaps an incident that occurred at Mobile may illustrate more forcibly than any other, the policy which has prevailed in the South as to government appointments. A Mr. Andrews, an employe of the Boston Custom House, came South last summer, to organize the Custom Houses along the coast. As travelling like any ordinary citizen would be beneath Mr. Andrews' dignity, the government steamer Kankakee was placed at the disposition of himself and clerk, and he made his excursion in royal state. On his arrival at Mobile, a gentleman who had been imprisoned by the Confederacy for his stubborn Unionism, and who had lost all his business, and been reduced to want in consequence, called on My Lord Andrews, with abundant Boston recommendation as to qualifications and loyalty, but was unexpectedly rebuffed by the government employe, who informed him that he did not know why he called upon him, for that not one act of the Government during the war met with his sympathy or approval! It is unnecessary to say that the Union man got no Custom House appointment, though Lloyd Bowers, a wealthy man and late Confederate postmaster, and plenty of other ex-Confederate officers, did. As this is a fact, and came to me from first hands, this Mr. Andrews, who requires a whole steamship for himself and clerk to travel in, had better be smoked out, though he is not the only secesh Copperhead in the government by a thousand or more.

Apart from the most exalted and sublimated sensation of loyalty, nothing cools down the very few loyal men of the South more than such occurences as the above, which take place around them every day, and which are really as injurious to the national cause as actual acts of hostility.

CONDUCT OF THE FREEDMEN'S COMMISSIONER.

Finding fault is said to be an easy, as it certainly is an ungracious task to perform. Without any disposition to do this, I cannot avoid making public the singular conduct of Gen. Swayne, freedmen's agent for this State, who it is supposed has, or ought to have, the good and welfare of our unfortunate Africans and late slaves at heart. When he first reached Montgomery last summer, General Swayne's reception at the hands of our chivalry was such as to induce him to telegraph in haste to Washington for the [illegible] Maine cavalry, as his escort, for protection. Different counsels soon prevailed, however, and instigated, it is said by Gov. Parsons, (whose loyalty, like the Government contractor's honesty, is not worth speaking about,) General Swayne issued an order early last August making the old rebel county officers through the State agents of his Bureau, thus placing the lamb completely in the jaws of the wolf. The mere cunning of these officials readily grasped at this opportunity of tyrannizing over the unfortunate freedmen, but by far the great majority of them sent insolent letters back to the General, to the effect, as one of them remarked to me, "that they would see him in h— first." Whereupon, this meekest of Brigadiers and Freedmen's Superintendents, further instigated by our most loyal of Governors, makes application to the State Convention for an ordinance, compelling the said officials to act as his agents! The Convention has adjourned, but everything is in such a muddle that nobody knows whether the General's application was complied with or not.

The Freedmen's Bureau was organized, it is said, by act of Congress, the part of Hamlet being left out, no appropriation having been made to carry it on. Hence the employment of the idle and supernumerary Brigadiers to this most important appointment, who truly play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as make the angels weep. Of all who are in office I know of only two, Gen. Fisk, of Tennessee, and Col. Thomas, of Mississippi, who seem to know what they were appointed for.

These unfortunate freedmen have been decreed by Providence to be our National wards. They have been delivered up out of slavery almost in spite of our Government and our people. They require assistance—they must have it in a year or two, or be utterly exterminated and wiped from the earth. In the name of Him who died to save all, let not the aid be the mockery and insult that this *Freedmen's Bureau* is proving in nearly all the Southern States. Of the diabolical inhumanity with which the truly unfortunate negro is treated by his late masters, who seem determined to slay the goose which has hitherto laid all their golden eggs, I do not intend to speak now, but our good name as a nation and Christian people is at stake that we do not permit this hapless race to be overridden and worse than re-enslaved by the disloyal people of these Southern States. EXPERTO.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Interesting Intelligence from Missouri.

Increase of Crime—Vigilance Committee Talked of—General Fremont's Friends—Blair as Chief of Cavalry—A Howl among Copperheads—Southern Methodist Troubles—Union Soldier Prisoners—Indian Items, etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.

THE ERA OF CRIME.

The increase of robberies, burglaries, and petty arsenies has excited the most profound apprehension during the last week, lest it might be necessary to organize a vigilance committee or a Lynch court for the summary hanging of a few of the scoundrels as a wholesome warning to the balance. Meetings for that purpose have been held in the Ninth and Tenth Wards, and a movement started for employing an extra night watch to patrol those wards, and save the residents thereof from robbery and plunder. This is about all that will be done in any of the Wards. If the idea of a vigilance committee ever was popular, it was exploded by the favor shown to the proposal by the Missouri *Republican.* Yesterday's issue of that journal contained an editorial suggesting the form of remedy for the preventing of crime, and ever since many of our people have been wondering whether there is not after all some political intrigue behind it all. The city government, police commissioners and all, happen to be in the hands of the radicals, and the Copperheads are charging the robberies and outrages to their account. A vigilance committee would be a capital political engine for breaking down a party, and although the late rebels are the worst men in the country to talk about the enforcement of the laws, many of their leaders are smart enough to take advantage of the prevalence of crime to gain a point or two for the party.

GEN. FREMONT

arrived here a few days ago, and spent a couple of days in Jefferson City, where he was entertained by the Governor, and serenaded. The object of this visit is to set on foot negotiations for purchasing the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad of this State. Fremont's interests are opposed to those of Daniel S. Dickinson's company in New York. The Railroad Company wish to retain the property—thus making a triangular fight, which will probably result in a victory for the Railroad Company. Fremont's proposition is to take the road at a fixed valuation, pay the State interest due on the bonds, and complete the road to the southwest corner of the State. It is entirely safe to say that there is distrust of Fremont. He is not rid of all the old California gang who accompanied and broke down his military career in Missouri, and in addition to that drawback he is now groomed by that distinguished "Radical Border Ruffian," as he called himself at the Cleveland Convention—Col. Charles E. Moss, Fremont fugleman, ex-editor of the Springfield *Missourian,* etc., etc. After Fremont made a speech at Jefferson City the irrepressible Moss had to have his say of course. It is the peculiar weakness of Fremont that he allows such men to injure his cause unconsciously. His Southwest Branch scheme will probably fail, and if it does its epitaph should be, "Died of too much Moss."

GEN. FRANK BLAIR, JR.

An officer of Gen. Pope's staff informs me that the resignation of Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., has really been forwarded and accepted, so this is a settled question. The history of Blair's brief career as Pope's Chief of Cavalry is quite amusing. When Blair came here by Grant's order, he was requested to report to Gen. Pope for orders. He waited on Pope accordingly, and asked to be assigned to a command. There being nothing for a Major General to do, Pope plainly told Blair that such was the case. Blair was annoyed, and finally, after a free conversation, Gen. Pope suggested that Col. Dubois, of the regular army, who was then Chief of Cavalry, was absent, and that Gen. Blair, if he chose, might occupy his office in his absence, until he returned. Blair consented, and Pope issued an order appointing Blair chief of cavalry in the absence of Dubois. A fortnight afterward Dubois returned and Blair vacated. A story is current that, in response to an inquiry, Blair told Gen. Sherman that his office hours were from noon till ten minutes after twelve every other day; but he couldn't say which were the alternate days he meant. The gallant Major General and politician is now down South. As he started off with the reconstructed rebel Gen. Pillow, it is not unlikely we shall soon hear some fresh slanders against Gen. Curtis, as it was Pillow's mission here to hunt up testimony to be used against Curtis in a law suit.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE HOWL.

There is another terrible howl among the Copperheads in regard to the indifference of the radical members of the Legislature, concerning the killing of rebel bushwhackers. In the lower House, on Saturday, a desultory conversation took place regarding the killing of the Wrights near Rolla, about which the rebels and their friends raised such a row a few weeks ago. The member from Phelps county (where the killing took place) justified the act, and wanted Col. Babcock to go there and finish the Wright family by arresting the last son who was a rebel bushwhacker, and another radical thought there was much need of a Babcock in his county, and several others thought if he could rid them of rebels he would be a man, &c. This is what the leading Copperhead in the Legislature called "whitewashing murder," and there is much indignation among the St. Louis Copperheads because such indifference to the blood of rebels is manifested. It is positively outrageous, of course, but then you see we have a good example, as no concern was exhibited by the victims of Bill Anderson and the bloody Quantrell.

THE SOUTHERN METHODISTS.

The troubles of the Southern Methodists in this State are on the increase. They not only have the loyal sentiment and the horrible test oath to contend against, but also the actual possession of many of their churches by the Northern members of their old society, and lately a trial took place, which was finally decided in the Supreme Court, adversely to the Northern Methodists, and restoring a church which they had taken to the control of the Southern members. A suit is now pending in Independence in which the Northern Methodists are trying to oust the Southern. It seems the former had possession of the church in the term, but some few old tricksters belonging to the Southern side, by strategy, procured the keys and gave them to the latter, whereupon the Southern members took and kept possession. Now the Northern members are trying the law of the case. Great excitement exists in Independence on the subject, and the old rebel element has become quite bold and saucy in the expression of rebel sentiments. Several of the Southern women have been arrested, and until the case is judicially decided, the church will be closed to both parties.

THE IMPRISONED SOLDIERS.

An agent of the War Department has been here for several days to ascertain the condition of the United States soldiers who are imprisoned in the Penitentiary, or elsewhere in the limits of this Department, on sentences imposed during the war. There are about one hundred soldiers in the Missouri State Prison on charges of desertion, mutiny, and other misconduct. Many of them are from Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and before many days there will doubtless be a general jail delivery of offenders of this class. Many of the men confined for desertion are those who visited their homes without permission while waiting to be exchanged as prisoners of war on parole. Many others went home and remained a few days and returned to their regiments, without any intention of deserting. Many of them belong to regiments long since mustered out of service.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A congregation of Indian fighters, took place at Pope's headquarters last week, when Generals Sully, Sanborn, and Dodge met there. The Indian troubles on the plains have been settled for the present, but there is no telling when the peace will be broken. Gen. Pope is confirmed in his policy that the only way to get along quietly with Indians is to keep rascally white men out of their way. He is suspicious that many of the so-called outrages on the stage coaches on the plains were in reality committed by white scoundrels with painted faces. The Indian Commission from the Northwest returned here on Saturday. Mr. Owen Guernsey of this Commission is still in town.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.

No progress has been made in the Legislature concerning the modification of the test oath in the new constitution and the passage of a registry law. There was a caucus of the Radicals in the middle of the week to hear an address by Hon. B. Gratz Brown, and the members were quite gratified to hear from Mr. Brown the most unequivocal sentiments of Radicalism in his views of the manner in which the seceded States of the South should be treated in the system of reconstruction. Mr. Brown believed it was inexpedient to ask negro suffrage as an immediate condition, though he distinctly favored it as an ultimate one.

CONCERNING CHINA.

Rev. Justus Doolittle, for seventeen years a missionary among the Chinese, has been visiting this city for about ten days. Last night he delivered a discourse on China, wherein he quoted the remark of Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois, that it would take a miracle to convert a Chinaman. Mr. Doolittle said from experience he thought it was no harder to convert a Chinaman than an Illinoisan. He will next visit Chicago probably.

All the action of our city fathers about the cholera thus far has amounted to talk only.

Lake Forest Academy.

LAKE FOREST, Nov. 21.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

On Monday evening Lieut. Gov. Bross gave an interesting account of his overland trip to California, before the students of Lake Forest Academy. It was a special favor to this institution toward which he has long held the position of a trustee. The Academy chapel was filled with the students of both schools and with the citizens of Lake Forest. For nearly two hours the speaker held the attention of his appreciative audience, and his account of the "Great West" was both instructive and intensely interesting. The speaker is now preparing a lecture upon his recent tour, to be delivered this winter in the Eastern cities, and he will be received with many tokens of favor, as one of that party who had for their object the fulfillment of one of the last wishes of our late President.

We can bespeak for our Lieutenant Governor great success in carrying to our Eastern States some further knowledge of this vast Western country and our unbounded resources as a people.

FROM THE WABASH VALLEY.

Remarkable Oil and Gas Well—Excitement Over the Discovery—First Genuine Oil Well in Illinois—Prospects of the Chicago and Vincennes Railway.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MARSHALL, Ill., Nov. 21, 1865.

THE ELECTION.

The election in this county passed off quietly. The vote was not full, but we have a large Republican gain.

Democratic majority, 1864 .... [illegible]
Democratic majority, 1865 .... [illegible]
Republican gain .... [illegible]

OIL DISCOVERIES IN CLARK COUNTY.

This county is greatly excited in regard to the coal oil business, and but little else is talked about. One well has been sunk 225 feet, which now yields 5 to 6 barrels of lubricating oil per day. This we learn is the first oil found in Illinois. This is a gas well, and the water and oil are blown from ten to twenty feet above the top of the well. The coal oil odor is very distinct at a distance of *four miles.* The gas some weeks ago accidently took fire, burned up the derrick, and blazed to the height of 150 feet, but with great effort and perseverance the flames were extinguished. Another accident occurred at the well last week, which is feared will be more serious. While removing the auger and chisel the rope broke, and they are yet in the well, but some experienced borers think they can soon get these tools out.

It is now clearly demonstrated that we have oil in Clark county, and all the developments thus far indicate that it will be found in large quantities. Many places have been found in the county where, by putting a tight barrel with one head out over these marshy places, the gas will accumulate in large quantities, and by boring a gimlet hole at the top and applying a match you will have a bright red blaze from six to eight inches high.

Many companies have organized in the county and eight or ten wells will be commenced next spring. One company from the Northern part of the State have the machinery on the ground and will sink a well this winter. The geological formations through which the first well penetrated are all said to be very favorable. Prof. Wilber, in his report to the company after a thorough examination, says, "Having made extensive surveys of oil lands in the West, I know of none so favorable for profitable investment."

It is clearly impressed on the minds of all who visit this locality that the indications of large basins of oil are sufficiently strong to justify considerable expenditures in exploration.

CHICAGO AND VINCENNES RAILWAY.

The people of Edgar, Clark, Crawford and Lawrence are again inspired with the hope that the Chicago and Vincennes railroad will soon be completed. The grading through Clark, Crawford and Lawrence is half completed. If this road was finished it would give Chicago the trade of the Wabash Valley. It will, (from Vincennes to Chicago,) pass through one continuous corn and wheat field, all in a high state of cultivation. I learn that a company proposes to build the road if the people along the line will subscribe $3,000 per mile. This they will promptly do whenever they have assurance that the road will be built. OCCASIONAL.

Another Letter from Charles Ballance, Esq., on Phonographic Reform.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Mr. Medill's article in your columns of the 14th inst., in answer to a late one of mine, on the subject of his proposed improvements in the anthography of the English language, is before me. It was not then, nor is it now my object to get up a controversy with Mr. Medill with regard to the tedious[ness] of the English spelling—the extent to which Dr. Franklin went or was willing to go in his attempts to reform it, nor the extent to which the Spanish and other languages had been improved; but believing as firmly as Mr. Medill does in the utility of a thorough reform, yet being fully convinced that individual effort was not competent to that object, I was long since an advocate for an international commission as being adequate, and the only means adequate to accomplish it. Finding I had not influence enough to procure the appointment of such a commission, I had abandoned the subject in despair until I found a political editor who was extensively and favorably known, and who edited a paper of very extensive circulation, interesting himself in the subject. I then took courage, and after some general remarks on the subject, brought forth my favorite hobby (the international commission,) hoping he would stir the political elements and wake up the public to the importance of this measure. But Mr. Medill can not see it. He will have none of it, nor will he ask the aid of Congress or Parliament in the matter. He says "it will require a great deal of previous effort and agitation to effect this result." Of this I was aware, and it was the very thing I thought Mr. Medill good for, and which I hoped he would with zeal delve into, and through the extensive circulation of his paper, be able to accomplish.

Although in my opinion he cannot accomplish all that I desire, nor even all he has undertaken, yet I hope he will do some good. I wish him well, and therefore suggest the danger of undertaking too much at first; that one success in any direction opens the way for another, and gives encouragement to undertake another; whereas the tendency of a failure is to close the door to further effort. Then at first let him undertake less, and when he has succeeded in that, he may enlarge his field of action. Let him at first undertake to make such reforms as all men can see the necessity of, and so avoid opposition. For the present, say nothing about phonetics. Let the world indulge the idea that [illegible] is an unpopular humbug, no one's way, and bend all his energies to accomplish two things. 1st. To omit all silent letters, the omission of which will not endanger the pronunciation of the words in which they occur. For instance, spell bless with one "s," because the omission of one "s" will in no wise change or hazard the pronunciation of the word, but in call, and hundreds of other words where there would be some hazard of mistaking the pronunciation, retain both consonants. Should one "l" be omitted in this word, it might be pronounced as the first syllable in the word "California" or "calico." 2d. Where a combination of letters really spell nothing, only as from long usage we have learned to treat them as having the sound of particular letters, as "ph" for "f" or "v," or "gh" for "f" &c., strike them out and insert the letter which they are made to represent; for instance, spell Philip "Filip," Stephen "Steven," enough "enuf," &c.

These alterations will greatly simplify and shorten the language, without change in the appearance of a page of printed matter in the least, nor will it be more difficult to be read by the present generation; while the coming generation will learn to read much sooner than they could from the present books.

Let us look at a few words thus altered and see how they look:

Aboard	abord.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abreast	abrest.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abscess	abses.	Lead	led.
Adieu	adu.	Meager	meger.
Bay	ba.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell	bel.	Metaphor	metafor.
Billow	billo.	Monologue	monolog.
Blessedness	blesednes.	Mould	mold.
Bread	bred.	Nephew	nefu.
Calf	caf.	Nephritic	nefritic.
Calm	cam.	Neuter	nuter.
Chronicle	cronicle.	Nourish	nurish.
Confess	confes.	Odd	od.
Cough	cof.	Orphan	orfan.
Dead	ded.	Orthography	ortografy.
Death	deth.	Pay	pa.
Debt	det.	Palm	pam.
Earth	erth.	Paradigm	paradim.
Either	ether.	Pearl	perl.
Elbow	elbo.	Physic	fysic.
Eloigne	[illegible]	Phial	vial.
Fee	fe.	Phlegm	flem.
Flee	fle.	Plough	plow.
Fell	fel.	Press	pres.
Feudal	fudal.	Quill	quil.
Flue	flu.	Quell	quel.
Follow	follo.	Ready	redy.
Furlough	furlo.	Rheum	rum.
Ghent	gent.	Rhubarb	rubarb.
Gnaw	naw.	Slough—slou, or sluf according to the sense.	
Gnat	nat.	Sea	se.
Gnomon	nomon.	See	se.
Haughty	hauty.	Sow	so.
Heaven	heven.	Tea	te.
Hell	hel.	Though	tho.
Hemorrhage	hemorage.	Throw	thro.
Hill	hil.	Trough	trof.
Hugh	hu.	View	vew.
Ill	il.	Victuals	vitals.
Instead	insted.	Wrath	rath.
Invidiousness	invidiusnes.	Wreath	reath.
Jamb	jam.	Wren	ren.
Journey	jurny.	Wretchedness	rechednes.
Jaunt	jant.	Wring	ring.
Jealous	jelus.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Know	no.	Yeoman	yoman.
Knave	nave.	Young	yung.
Key	ke.	Zealousness	zelusnes.
Kill	kil.	Zephyr	zefyr.
Lea	le.		

This list contains one hundred words, and they require five hundred and forty letters to spell them, but as thus corrected four hundred and eighteen are sufficient, showing a saving of one hundred and twenty-two, or about twenty-two per cent. Aside from the great advantage in teaching children to spell, the above is worthy of consideration in an economical point of view. All writings could be written proportionably sooner. All books could be printed proportionably sooner. All books would take proportionably less paper and would cost proportionably less money. By the above I do not mean that by this arrangement twenty-two per cent would be saved in our whole literature, but only in this table of reformed words; but, I suppose, in our whole literature about two per cent would be saved. With a perfect alphabet, however, I suppose fifteen or twenty per cent of the whole would be saved. C. B.

One More Unfortunate—Rashly Importunate.

A young woman, Fanny Leroy, daughter of respectable parents living in Detroit, committed suicide in that city, a few days since, while being supported as mistress of a well-known merchant. The *Free Press* says:

"Facts have come to light which palliate at least a portion of the awful crime, and show that the young man with whom she was apparently so intimate, had a desire that she should recover her fallen womanhood, and live for the future a virtuous life, and that on more than one occasion he proved himself to be a benefactor, when others more closely allied had spurned her from their doors. It has appeared also that she too, endeavored to reform, but met with disheartening rebuffs at every turn, which in the end drove her to the terrible act of self-destruction. Her expenses were at one time defrayed to a Catholic seminary at Auburn, N. Y., where she had been promised admission, but on the officials learning that she was not an orphan, they refused to admit her unless accompanied or recommended by her parents. This was not done, and she returned again to Detroit. An effort was made to find her an asylum in Milwaukee, but this also failed. She subsequently went to St. Louis, but after a futile search for employment, again sought her friends in Detroit. She, it is said, made a last appeal to her father to be received into his household, but was rudely denied, when she resolved to end her miserable life, which she did as already stated.

THE FENIANS AFTER THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Preparations for A Fight.

[From the New York News of Saturday Morning.]

The following correspondence, received by us yesterday, is full of interest, and, we think, explains itself. The article in the New York *Times,* which caused the correspondence, is as follows:

"FENIAN IMPOSTURE.

"Hundreds, and probably thousands, of poor, honest, unsuspecting Irish, living in the unsophisticated sections of this country, have been cajoled into making remittances to the managers of the Order here and elsewhere—not one tithe of which, they may depend on it, are used for any other purpose [illegible]. Stories come to us of remittance of Fenian funds to Ireland. Most of these stories are doubtless intended to show that the contributions received are actually expended for some revolutionary end. Even if an honest share of the funds were sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be merely to send a few more ill-advised young men to jail.

"But we do not believe that the money is used for any other purpose than [illegible] boots for a set of [illegible] in this country. It is really time that those who are in a position to advise the unsophisticated people in the rural districts, as to the real nature of the Fenian swindle, should do so. It is a crime to bolster up the concern, even as a joke. The clergy, on whose ministrations the Irish American chiefly depend, are probably doing their best to stop the swindle. But every one who wishes well to Ireland and her people should lend a hand in exposing what is really an unmitigated imposture."—*Times Editorial, Nov. 14.*

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Killian presents his compliments to Mr. Raymond, and asks on behalf of Colonel John O'Mahony, president of the Fenian organization, a retraction from Mr. Raymond of all statements of a personal character embodied in an article entitled "The Fenian Imposture," published in to-day's *Times.*

Mr. Killian will call on Mr. Raymond at one P. M., with a view of furthering his object.

New York, November 14, 1865.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

The editor of the *Times* acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Killian's note. He begs to say in reply that as the article referred to embodies merely an expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons, he sees no ground for either demanding or making a "retraction," except upon the submission of such facts as shall lead to a change of such opinion.

The editor of the *Times* will be very happy to receive, consider and (if desired) to publish any such facts which Mr. Killian or any one else may wish to submit to him.

Times office, November 14.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1865.

Mr. Killian has received and read Mr. Raymond's reply to Mr. O'Mahony's application for a retraction of "statements of a personal character," embodied in the "Fenian imposture" article of yesterday's *Times.* Mr. Killian cannot agree with Mr. Raymond that those statements are "merely an expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons," nor, if they were, could he regard them otherwise than as libelous, grossly offensive, and richly deserving of rebuke from all such "organized persons." He sees in them, on the other hand, a plain and palpable attempt to "individualize" the responsibility of the "Fenian imposture," as Mr. Raymond is pleased to term it—to charge "the managers of the Order here and elsewhere" with complicity in, and the management of, a "swindle"—in brief, to stigmatize them as dangerous citizens and disreputable men, preying on the credulity of their fellow countrymen. The official "managers" of the Order being, just at present, three executive officers now resident in New York there is no difficulty in making the application personal to them—the difficulty indeed seems to consist in presuming the "expression of opinion" could have had any other meaning. To save Mr. Raymond from further embarrassment on this head, he is respectfully informed that the three "managers," whose names I handed to him yesterday, may be regarded in either an "individual" or "collective" light, but that each and every one of them consider Mr. O'Mahony's demand for "retraction" individually and collectively proper, just and fit to be insisted on.

Mr. Killian can not restrain his expression of astonishment at Mr. Raymond's allusion to "such a submission of facts as shall lead to a change of opinion" in Mr. Raymond. He considers such a proposition, made under such circumstances, an aggravation of the original insult, and the very acme of impertinence in itself. Libels starting from ignorance can have no warrant or apology; the very right of criticism depends on a superior knowledge of the subject matter criticised. So far from "submitting facts" to Mr. Raymond for the purpose of overcoming his defective information Mr. Killian has the honor to renew the demand for a "retraction," not merely from a sense of justice to the managers of the "Fenian imposture," but with a well assured belief that the wise liberty of public criticism, the dignity and usefulness of the press, the sacred rights of private reputation, the more alluring rewards of public ambition, are all deeply concerned in any effort to guard our press from recklessness, and our politics from incivism. Should Mr. Raymond fail to see the urgency of the retraction asked for, he is requested to name some gentlemen with whom Mr. O'Mahony and Mr. Killian might enjoy a more satisfactory acquaintance.

B. DORAN KILLIAN.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

Mr. Raymond received Mr. B. Doran Killian's note, dated the 15th, last evening. Unless he misunderstands its closing paragraph, Mr. Killian presents to Mr. Raymond the alternative of either making the "retraction" which Mr. Killian has demanded on behalf of Mr. O'Mahony and himself, or considering himself invited to a hostile meeting with one or both of these gentlemen. Mr. Raymond is unwilling to take any action on the subject until more fully assured of the meaning of Mr. Killian's note; and the unusual phraseology which Mr. Killian has seen fit to adopt, must be his excuse for requesting him to inform him whether he has or has not correctly understood him.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1865.

Mr. Killian regrets that he has not made himself fully understood by Mr. Raymond. He certainly sought to assure Mr. R. that a retraction, as ample as the offence, was required; and that, failing to receive it, Mr. O'Mahony and himself would feel justified in insuring full atonement by any course of action recognized as legitimate under like aggravation. It is not Mr. O'Mahony's or Mr. Killian's intention to prejudge Mr. Raymond's motive in asking for this statement of "meaning." They reprobate the idea that an American editor would seek to shield a gross calumny behind a grosser quibble. It is, however, due to both to add that the question of justice in this case can never be debated in a police court, owing to any predetermination on the part of Mr. O'Mahony or Mr. Killian.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

Mr. Raymond declines to comply with the menacing demand for a "retraction," which Mr. Killian, on behalf of himself and Mr. O'Mahony, has seen fit to make upon him.

"HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
"NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

"The undersigned, representing the organization assailed by the editor of the *Times,* begs leave to place the foregoing correspondence in the hands of the public. His only comment on it is, that a person who will neither undo a foul libel, nor place himself in a position to be chastised for it, is not possessed of the courage of a man, or the instincts of a gentleman.

"JOHN O'MAHONY,
"President of the Fenian Brotherhood."

The above was read by George Francis Train, in the course of his address to the great temperance meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, and created intense excitement.

Gamblers in Smoking Cars—Beware of Genteel-looking Persons Who Invite to Play Euchre.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

There are many pests that infest trains and railroad depots, but none more despicable and to be avoided than the "poker players" to be found in the smoking cars on most of the trains of many of our roads. To the credit of some railroad companies be it said, these nuisances and pests have been hunted out. They usually go in companies of two or three, and put on the appearance of strangers to each other. One proposes a friendly game for pastime. The accomplices consent, and generally manage to draw a stranger in with them. The game progresses, becomes monotonous, and another proposes a small stake to give interest to the game. The story is soon told. The stranger is fleeced. A gentleman arrived here yesterday on one of the roads, having lost all the money he had, $175, in this way.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

A day or two since a person who travels on one of the roads leading into the city called upon us with the request that we would say something about the evil complained of above. He says there is a trio of genteel thieves who go over the road two or three times a week for the purpose of fleecing verdant passengers, and that they are generally successful. The trick to which they generally resort is that of getting up a friendly game of "euchre," having prevailed upon one or more of the passengers to join in, "just to relieve the monotony." In the course of the game one of the sharpers complains that he has no luck in holding "euchre" cards, but that if the game was "poker" his hands would always win. A bet is made between two of them, and the braggart loses. By and by one of the innocent passengers, who has seen the game of "bluff" or "poker," finds that he has got "four of a kind" in his hand, and when the gentleman who proposed the game offers to bet that he has got "the best bluff hand round the board," passenger cannot resist the temptation, as he regards "four queens and an ace" as a "sure thing." Twenty, fifty, perhaps an hundred dollars is put up (we know a late instance where the stake was over two hundred dollars), and the hands are exposed, when the verdant traveller is shown "four kings and an ace," and his opponent "rakes the pile." There is not a single week passes without occurrences of this kind. A few days since a drover was fleeced in this manner of several hundred dollars, and the black-legs who swindled him were obliged to jump from the cars while in motion to escape the consequences of the storm which was raised against them.

While it might with perfect propriety be affirmed that those who, from verdancy and avarice combined, permit themselves to be fleeced in this manner, are rightly served, it may still be argued that the railroad companies are remiss in their duty when they permit such things on their cars. Let the conductors keep their eyes on those fellows who use the railroads for their thieving operations, and bundle them off, neck and crop, whenever found on board.

The Wife of a Hartford Physician Arrested for Theft.

Mrs. Newton, wife of Dr. Newton, of Hartford, Ct., well and favorably known to hundreds of ladies in that city, was charged last week with stealing a pair of gaiter boots from a number which had been laid before her by a clerk in a shoe-shop. The lady indignantly denied the charge, but the police found the missing shoes at her residence, stowed away under a mattress. Other discoveries, unlooked for at first, were then made. A large quantity of goods, said to be stolen, were found in the house—a trunk filled with costly laces, embroideries, trimmings, velvet edgings, velvet trimmings by the piece, ribbons, flowers, etc., etc., in all some $400 worth. The goods were taken to the police office for examination, when several dry-goods merchants recognized, as they believed, property which they had lost.

Mrs. Newton claimed to have bought all these goods, and said in explanation of the velvet ribbons that she purchased them in the first year of the war, in anticipation of a great rise. This is shown to be false, as the stolen ribbons bear the inventory mark of 1865. Proceedings were at once instituted against Mrs. Newton for robbery, Judge Matson becoming her bondsman in the sum of $200.

EXTENSIVE COUNTERFEITING.

Seizure of $50,000 in Spurious Postal Currency—Arrest of the Counterfeiter—His Confession.

[From the New York Tribune, 20th.]

An important arrest was effected in Brooklyn last Tuesday, the particulars of which have been suppressed up to the present time. The Treasury Department at Washington have long been aware that the business of counterfeiting greenbacks and postal currency has been carried on to an alarming extent at different points throughout the country, but their endeavors to arrest the guilty parties have, with a few exceptions, been attended with failure or only partial success. One exceedingly skillful engraver of postal currency has been especially marked as the most dangerous operator, inasmuch as his execution was so perfect as frequently to deceive even the Government officials; and the boldness of the counterfeiter was almost as great as his skill. The man in question is an English engraver by the name of Charles J. Roberts. The best Government detectives have been on his track for six months, without succeeding in finding him, until last Tuesday, when his arrest was effected in Brooklyn by Messrs. R. R. Lowell and A. J. Otto, detectives in the service of the Treasury Department, with the assistance of Mr. McWaters of the Twenty-sixth Metropolitan Precinct.

The operations of Roberts have been mainly confined to Philadelphia, in the suburbs of which city his "money mill" was situated. The last counterfeit plates which he made, and which, in an indirect manner, led to his arrest, were copies of the latest issue of fifty cent postal currency. They are of steel, and the impression from them is so beautiful and perfect, as to be entirely undistinguishable from that of the genuine plates. Upon this counterfeit, the criminal artist had exerted his skill with the most elaborate patience and precision, intending to make it in every sense a perfect resemblance, which would even escape the suspicion of the Government detectives.

But, though an engraver, Roberts was not a printer. His plate was perfection, but unaided, or assisted only by mediocre printers, he could not produce an impression equally perfect. He, therefore, left Philadelphia a short time ago to seek the services of a Brooklyn printer, whom he understood to have been in the counterfeiting business, and who was well known to be a mechanic of extraordinary skill. Unluckily for the English operator, this printer was in the service of the Government detectives, who were, therefore, promptly informed of the whereabouts of the game for which they had so long been in pursuit.

Messrs. Lowell and Otto, with other detectives, accordingly surprised Roberts in his Brooklyn residence on Tuesday morning last at 9:20. The counterfeiter made a desperate resistance, swearing that he would die sooner than be taken; but the detectives were too many for him. He was knocked down, disarmed, and speedily lodged in the Raymond street jail.

The arrest was kept a profound secret to give the detectives time to effect the seizure of the plates, tools, and counterfeit money, already manufactured at Philadelphia, which they were unable to do prior to the arrest. They also knew of $20,000 in the fraudulent currency, which the manufacturer had brought with him to Brooklyn, and which they hoped to procure. After lodging their prisoner in confinement, they immediately set out for Philadelphia, found the mill, and seized the contents, comprising the plates, tools, presses, $30,000 worth of the fraudulent currency, all in 50 cent postage stamps. Some of it was in an unfinished state, but the detectives declare that the completed issues would have deceived them instantly; that they would never have doubted their genuineness. But they were outwitted by the prisoner, so far as the counterfeits in Brooklyn were concerned. During the absence of his captors, Roberts managed to have the following letter conveyed to his mistress and confederate:

MARY: Please go at once when you receive this, and tell Louisa to come and see me at once. Tell her to clean things away. I am at the Raymond st. jail. Please go come round-about way, and take care no body follows you. Tell Louisa to keep cool. I am all right. Do this right away, please to-night, and oblige yours, CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

Mrs. Lloyd, corner North First st., Brooklyn, E. D.

This note was conveyed to the above address by the brother of the Sheriff who had the prisoner in charge, whence it reached "Louisa," who, of course, "cleaned things away," much to the disappointment of the detectives, when they called for the purpose of making the seizure. The guilty brother of the Sheriff has fled, and has thus far effected his escape.

The detectives are now in pursuit of a confederate of Roberts, and they are quite confident of soon capturing him. Since his incarceration, Roberts has confessed everything. He says that the plate which has been seized was intended for his final and greatest effort. If the detectives had only held off for another week, he would have made $100,000, and been in Europe enjoying it. We understand that Roberts' new counterfeits, to to the extent of $20,000, are already afloat.

Overton, the counterfeiter of 25 cent stamps, who was arrested some time ago, pleaded guilty on Friday last. Roberts will also probably be speedily convicted, and as he is not so fortunate as to have a wife and nine children, there is no likelihood of his receiving the hasty pardon which was recently granted to Antonio Rosa, a similar criminal.

What it Costs to run Parliamentary Elections in England.

[From the New York Times.]

We gave some time since some particulars relating to election expenses in England. We have since been pursuing the investigation and find some further interesting items. An examination of the account filed by seventy-six other candidates show that their expenses footed up at £112,474, the average being £1,475. This gives a larger average than the expenses of the fifty-seven candidates of whom we spoke before, by nearly £500, and the expenses are also much further apart, running from the election in Glamorganshire, where two candidates returned a joint expense of £30, to North Staffordshire, where Mr. Edward Buller obtained his seat at an expense of £9,902 2s. 5d. This latter election may well be called an expensive one, for the two other candidates paid £7,712 18s. 10d., making the cost of the election not far from £18,000.

In Lincoln the legal expenses were returned at £4,440, which, as the number of voters was only 1,300, makes the cost about £15 a voter. The *Law Times* adds that "really, the election cost about £20,000, as much as £30 being given for a single vote, and one leading tradesman, who declined to promise either party, received an order for goods to the amount of £227 2s, and his vote was thus secured." The "leading tradesman" must feel gratified to have this little fact published, and the proof of his shrewdness in "declining to promise either party" made thus patent to the world.

We should think that grounds might be found in these facts for an effort to overthrow this election for corruption, especially as we find it stated, in reference to another election, that such an attempt was talked of because of an item in the expenses returned of £34 "for the conveyance of voters, loss of time, and subsistence."

A much heavier proportionate expense than that incurred at Lincoln was paid at Stafford, where the two successful candidates returned expenses amounting to £9,784 in a borough containing only between 12,000 and 13,000 people.

A yet more striking instance of the profuse expenditure of money was at Manchester, where Mr. Edward James, Q. C., was chosen, having only made his appearance as a candidate on Saturday before the election, which was on the following Wednesday, and in those five days paid out £[illegible], or over £2,000 a day.

The main expenses among this list of candidates were the same as among those previously mentioned, one of the principal ones being spoken of as the "rather mysterious item" of "agents." One, however, that we had not noticed before was for "watchers," who are explained to be men "engaged to look after suspicious characters on the other side and to prevent their bringing up votes." These, however, do not seem to have been universally employed, and at least in one case if employed, they were not as faithful as they should have been, as appears by the following item in a bill sent to the agent of one of the Conservative candidates:

To bread and cheese and vinegar to sober A. B., a Conservative voter, brought from —— drunk, and another man with him to take care of him, who was also drunk, brought by C. D. in (the Liberal candidate's) cab, and fetched away by four men in (the Conservative candidate's) cab to vote for (the Conservative candidate.) Found him under Clark's cowshed at the Red Lion .... [illegible]

If the Liberal candidate's watchers had kept as good a watch as they should, they would not have suffered this voter of theirs to have fallen into this lion's den under the cow-shed, and to have been carried off and "sobered" to the extent of three pence half-penny till he voted against them. We doubt not the agent of the Conservative candidate paid for that bread and cheese and vinegar with hearty good will, and without any fear of his candidate's being unseated in consequence of it.

A Gloomy Picture of Taxation in New York City.

[From the New York Tribune, 20th.]

The taxable property on this island is officially valued at about six hundred millions of dollars, whereon there were levied last year, for State and municipal outgoes, an aggregate tax of nearly fourteen millions of dollars, or over two per cent on the official valuation; and the Comptroller reports that we must this year pay eighteen millions, or three per cent. We presume the actual value of the real estate within our city limits to be about one billion of dollars, so that the tax required is about two per cent of its real value, or a little less than a third of its fair annual rental or product. Meantime, our municipal debt increases year by year, and the Comptroller warns us that we must expect to pay several millions more next year than he calls for now. Our taxes may therefore be regarded as likely to call on us for a full third of our income for a good many years to come.

This virtual confiscation is steadily expelling population and industry from our city. We judge that there is some foundation for the outcry against our new State census as returning less than the full number of our city's inhabitants; but the fact that thousands annually scatter to escape our enormous taxation, or (what is the same thing) find cheaper subsistence, is notorious. Thirty years ago, nine-tenths of our mercantile population lived and voted in our city; now, their homes are dispersed from New Haven on the east to Poughkeepsie on the North, and New Brunswick on the southwest. Two-thirds of the merchants, with three-fourths of the bankers and brokers doing business in our city, live elsewhere. So with the journalists, who were formerly all residents; so with a large proportion of the lawyers. Our books are largely printed out of town; few hats, and not many boots or shoes, are made here. In short, it is becoming impracticable to retain in this city any branch of productive industry which can be prosecuted elsewhere, and this in good part because of our inordinate taxation. We have too few houses, yet are scarcely building any except mansions for the rich, because our mountain of taxation deters prudent men from putting their money into new city dwellings; rents are very high, yet the poor can barely live, because everything is so dear. Our grocers, marketmen, &c., having to pay high rents and high wages, add twenty-five to fifty per cent to prices of which they buy meat, butter, vegetables and fruits; so that New York is rapidly becoming a mere depot for the wholesale exchange of produce and goods—an emporium of luxury for the rich and of squalid misery for the poor, but which the capable, energetic, labor-employing, thrift-creating middle class are gradually deserting, or only visit by day, having their homes and paying their taxes mainly elsewhere.

AN ORGAN FOR BEECHER'S CHURCH.

The Largest Organ Ever Made in the United States.

The new organ for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn, will be completed by January next. E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, are the builders. This organ is the largest ever built in America, and costs twenty-five thousand dollars. The Boston *Traveller* says of it:

Several new features are to be introduced into the organ which have never before been brought into use in this country, the chief of which is the "tuba marabilis," a reed stop of large scale, voiced on a very high pressure of wind. A gentleman who heard this range of pipes tried on an organ in England says the effect was tremendous, and that in the grand chorus at an oratorio it overtopped and overpowered the combined efforts of the full organ and several hundred singers and instruments. It was beyond his power to describe. The Messrs. Hook have the exclusive control of the patent for this improvement for America.

The organ is to stand behind the pulpit, and to occupy the whole space from the cellar floor to the ceiling of the church. In the cellar will be the hydraulic engines which are to work the organ, on the floor of the church, and rising to the height of and behind the pulpit, will be the bellows-chamber; and from the pulpit level, forty feet upwards, will rise the magnificent front of the instrument itself, the massive pipes of silver hue and the wood work polished black walnut. The breadth will be twenty-seven feet, and the depth twenty-one feet.

The front is to be in the Palladium style of architecture, a name derived from that of Paladio, an Italian architect. It will be simple, elegant and dignified, with nothing of the grotesque about it. A figure holding a harp will crown the instrument, and from above each of the side faces will project in a ray shape the trumpets of the "tuba marabilis," before referred to, bending forward so as to throw the sound over the audience.

The organ is to have five bellows of different powers, so arranged as to regulate the supply of wind by the demand. The number of stops, counting the registers that work by pedals, is seventy-six; and here another improvement comes in for working the stops, that of the pneumatic levers, one to each stop. The pulling of the stop-key opens a valve, which lets the wind into the particular little bellows-lever attached to that stop, and that does the work of "stopping" with quickness and certainty, with only a mere touch on the part of the operator. Still another improvement is a series of pneumatic levers for working the whole organ, so that here again the wind of the main bellows does the work in answer to the slightest touch of the artist on the key-board. When it is understood that, on some great organs, a pressure of the finger equal to five or six or more pounds is required in some instances on a single key, when all the manuals and their connections are coupled, the value of this improvement will at once be seen.

A Little Club Gossip.

[Boston Correspondence ("Warrington") of the Springfield Republican.]

At the Union-and-Waterites Club, in Park street, on the night of the election, a slight disagreement occurred between these gentlemen on the reconstruction question. Beecher, you know, having got Young Hopeful promoted by the President, has been showing up Gov. Parsons to the Bostonians, and trying to get them to take the million dollars' worth of Alabama bonds. So they went to the club room with the Governor, and Mr. Sumner was also there. Gov. Parsons—(I see he has been turned out neck and heels by one Potter, who was a more intense rebel than himself)—Gov. Parsons made a speech. And then Beecher took up the wondrous tale, and talks nothing else now-a-days. He closed by asking whether it would not be a good investment and a clever thing to take some of Brother Alabama's bonds. Whereupon Mr. Sumner rose and said he thought not, giving his reasons therefor, which were, I have no doubt, though his speech has not been reported, that Alabama was a very bogus State, not more than half converted from disloyalty, and though perhaps not intending to take up arms again, yet fully intending to re-establish institutions as nearly as possible on the old basis of injustice and slavery to the black race. Beecher had not sense enough to hold his tongue, after this, but tried to reply, and in the course of his remarks, repeated the idiotic argument that the North had no right to insist upon negro suffrage because certain Northern States were not yet ready to grant it. Having thus (in the language of the P. R.) got Beecher's nob into chancery, Mr. Sumner proceeded to punish him to his heart's content, exposing briefly his absurdities, and disposing of him finally, for that occasion at least. But now came Gov. Andrew to the rescue. After rebuking Mr. Sumner for introducing the forbidding topic of politics to the Union-and-Waterites (which he didn't do, for Beecher introduced it, and no harm if he did, for Parsons' errand was necessarily political), he proceeded in a very personal and abusive strain to reply to Mr. Sumner. One who did not take part in the debate reports him to me as saying, "Until this moment he had hoped Gov. Parsons would be treated by gentlemen as a gentleman." This is bad enough, but I believe the Union and Waterites applauded it. The Governor proceeded to elucidate his views further, probably following the text of the circular of his American and company, which declared that "the day of necessary antagonism is past. That of co-operation is come," which means, boiled down, "Let us forget politics and proceed to make money." Well, the day of "necessary antagonism" never came. The copperheads were right—if we had let slavery alone there would have been no war, and no antagonism to bring on a war. But we couldn't let slavery alone. Neither can serfdom and injustice be let alone, no matter who wants to make money. The work of the politician isn't half done yet, and Congress and Cabinet and people will have considerable to do before it will be safe to turn all the public attention into the channels of business. To return: Mr. Sumner replied, in gentlemanly terms, and was congratulated afterwards upon speaking aloud what a considerable number of the audience had been only whispering.

Death of Bohemians.

A New York letter writer thus describes the death of two Bohemians of that city:

King Alcohol got the best of three fellows. An old Bohemian, who had fought him well, nigh fifty years, went down before his lance a few days ago. John Ross Dix was a thorough Bohemian, always full of talent that was available and practical, and whiskey that was strong and deadly. He has been a writer for the press in this city for the past ten years, and was a good customer for the rum shops. He could write stories and poems with great facility, and keep drunk with great persistency. He was a genial sort of genius, except when sober, and sullen, morose and dissatisfied except when drunk. He is best remembered in the former character, as the former condition was his commonest state.

George Arnold, another Bohemian, who has lately died, had more sense and sobriety, and equal practicability with Dix, but he made more reputation than money, and lived from hand to mouth. He was very popular as a gentleman, and all readers will remember him as a formidable rival, in the days of *Vanity Fair,* of Artemus Ward and Orpheus C. Kerr, under the comical *nom de plume* of "McArone" (Macaroni).

Terrible Accident—Steam Boiler Explosion—Three Deaths.

The Altoona (Pa.) *Tribune* of the 18th says: A most appalling and terribly fatal explosion occurred yesterday morning about nine o'clock, at Louther & Waggoner's saw-mill, in Cambria county, some seven or eight miles from this place, by which Mr. Abram Baer, the engineer, and two other men named Grey and Sheets, were literally torn to pieces, and three other employes about the mill were more or less injured. At the time of writing nothing definite has been learned as to the cause of the accident, but the result was truly frightful and destructive. Mr. Baer's body was torn into several pieces, and cast in different directions a considerable distance. The other unfortunate men were shockingly mutilated, and their corpses were scarcely recognizable. This terrible accident has created a profound feeling of commiseration in our community, where the victims were well known. Baer and Sheets were both married men, the former leaving a wife and two children, residents of this place, and the latter a family living in the vicinity of the mill. The remains of the three unfortunate men were brought to town for interment. They all bore excellent characters.

Sale of Forts Near Washington.

[From the Washington Star, 17th.]

The following is the report of sales of Government buildings belonging to the Quartermaster's Department that have taken place at auction, under the direction of Major James Gleason, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, by order of Colonel M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington, commencing October 30, 1865, and ending November 14, 1865: Fort Martin Scott, $75; Battery Vermont, $35; Fort Simmons, $1,263.15; Fort Mansfield, $1,169; Fort Bayard, $860.00; Fort Gaines, $386.35; Fort Kearny, $[illegible]; Fort De Russy, $[illegible]; Battery [illegible], $225; Fort Sumner, $[illegible]; Fort Bunker Hill, $2,054; Fort Thayer, $606; Fort Saratoga, $145; Fort Meigs, $[illegible]; Fort Davis, $[illegible]; Fort Wagner, $[illegible]; Fort Ricketts, $[illegible]; Fort Snyder, $[illegible]; Fort Greble, $[illegible]; Fort Willard, $[illegible]; Fort Williams, $[illegible]; Fort Reynolds, $[illegible]; Fort Scott, $[illegible]; Fort Berry, $148; Fort Barnard, $[illegible]; Fort Runyon, $20; Fort Albany, $[illegible]; Fort Haggerty, $180; Fort Corcoran, $[illegible]; Fort Woodbury, $[illegible]; Fort Strong, $[illegible]; Fort Bennett, $[illegible].

A Case of Total Depravity.

The murderer, Henry Wilson, now confined in Livingston County Jail, N. Y., under sentence to be executed 22d December for the murder of Mr. Henry Devos, at Portage, in May last, is among the most depraved wretches that have lately been brought to notice. He is preparing a narrative of his life and adventures, which will be a startling tale of crime.

This wretch says he was born in Chicago, and has operated in Missouri, as well as many other states; that he murdered a woman at Lancaster, Erie County, last Fall, but did not murder Mr. Devos, though he once visited the premises for that purpose. He charges this crime to an accomplice. Wilson alleges that he was once lynched and flogged to compel him to confess a robbery that he knew nothing about, and he then swore vengeance against society and the Christian Church.

He declares that he believes in a Supreme Being and a Devil, and the latter he claims as his friend, who will stick to him to the end. He objects to visits of the clergy, but converses continually with his prison associates. According to his statement, he was released from Auburn State Prison about two years ago, but does not tell for what offence he was sent there.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

Opinions of a Protective [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LATE PRESTON KING.

Several Important Events of His Early Political [illegible]

[illegible]

Issue of the New Gold Certificates—Deposits in Two Days.

[illegible]

Curious Suicide.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TAXATION IN COOK COUNTY.

Value of Property and its Liabilities.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1865.

The violent manner in which the organs of the speculators all over the country have assailed Secretary McCulloch for making his Fort Wayne speech, has led many to apprehend that a sudden contraction of the currency was probable. To those who are fully posted in the financial affairs of the country, such apprehensions seem foolish. It is scarcely possible that the Government could accomplish a wholesale reduction of the circulating medium, and we have had no idea that it was the intention of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury to violently disturb the finances of the country by any measure which he might recommend. We have every reason to expect, however, that he will shape matters so that a gradual and sure contraction will take place; that he will energetically oppose all schemes for expansion, either by a further issue of paper money, or by bank credits, and that he will leave no stone unturned in his efforts to bring the country back safely to a specie basis.

It is highly probable that the first step taken will be to fund all interest bearing Legal Tender Notes into long bonds; but this will have to be done gradually, else the price of bonds will fall too low to attract the attention of holders. It is scarcely possible that the government can be in such a position for some years to come, as to withdraw from circulation the whole of the greenbacks afloat, and they can only be funded gradually. Within two years, the Government has to commence redeeming or funding the Seven-Thirty Bonds, and this will require careful attention on the part of the Treasury, unless it has sufficient means wherewith to pay them off at once—which is not at all probable.

It is foolish, therefore for capitalists and business men to "get into a sweat" about contraction. We have now in circulation three times more currency than is required for the business of the country—prices are alarmingly high in consequence—and, if we should have a contraction of one hundred millions of dollars, it would scarcely be felt. It would only check speculation, and we would be all the better for that. There is too much speculation now. It is ruining the country. We are buying more than we sell, and are running in debt to foreign countries. The life-blood is being rapidly drained out of us, commercially and financially, by a redundant and depreciated paper currency, and the sooner we return to a sound basis, it will be better for all concerned. But, rest assured, Mr. McCulloch is not going to produce a panic. He is only about to show the sugar-merchants, the dry goods dealers, and the produce-men, that they must stick to their legitimate business—that their only safety is in filling their orders to the extent of their ability, and in avoiding all kinds of speculations with the hope of "cornering" somebody and making a fortune in a week. This desire to get "suddenly rich" must be eschewed, and merchants must do business in a merchant-like manner. Those who do this have no need to fear Mr. McCulloch. This is reserved only for the Wall street sharks and those who have anything to do with them.

—To-day the money market was quiet but very close. The demand for currency still exceeds the abilities of our bankers to meet it, and none but first-class customers are accommodated. There is still very little produce or pork paper on the market; but the requirements of the grocery and dry goods houses are still large.

Rates of discount are steady at 10 per cent at the banks, and at 12@20 per cent at the private institutions.

There is little or no exchange making, and our bankers are still under the necessity of expressing currency to New York to keep up their balances there, against which they are constantly drawing. Rates are therefore firm at par buying, and 1-10 prem. selling. One of the National Banks had a small surplus, which was quickly taken at a premium of 65c per thousand.

There was a shade better feeling in the Produce Exchange to-day, but the markets are by no means active. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened 1½c higher, but closed at about yesterday's quotations. Corn advanced 2c per bushel, under an increased demand by shippers. Oats advanced 1@1½c per bushel. Rye was quiet and steady. Barley was dull and nominal. Highwines were heavy and unchanged. Provisions were almost lifeless.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 146⅝, advanced to 147, and closed at 146⅞. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

10:20	146⅞	12:00	147
10:45	146⅞	12:45	147
11:00	146⅞	1:00	147
11:10	147	2:00	146⅞
11:25	147	2:30	146⅞
11:45	147		

Here the gold market opened on the street at 146, advanced to 146¾, and closed at 146@146¾. [illegible]

[illegible]

—A New York paper chronicles the following transactions in "stock corners." [illegible]

—In Philadelphia money is reported easy at 6 per cent on call. [illegible]

—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in November, 1865, were [illegible]

—The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in November, 1865, were [illegible]

—The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the second week in November, 1865, were [illegible]

—The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railroad for the week ending November 11, 1865, were [illegible]

—The earnings of the Racine and Mississippi and Northern Illinois Railroads for the first week in November, 1865, were [illegible]

—The following reference to the State debt of Indiana was made by Gov. Morton at the opening of an extra session of the Legislature on the 14th inst.:

[illegible]

Two and a half and five per cent stock	[illegible]
War loan bonds	[illegible]
Vincennes University bonds	[illegible]
Floating debt, estimated at	100,000
Total debt	$3,[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

The following quotations were received at the Stock Exchange from New York:

[illegible]

7 3-10 U. S. NOTES,

And other Government Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

[illegible]

Business Cards

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

Produce & Commission Merchants

For the sale and purchase of

GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, DRIED FRUITS, SEEDS, &c.

Warehouse 221 South Water st., Chicago.

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

H. D. WALBRIDGE, | NEW YORK.
HIRAM WALBRIDGE, |

Consignments solicited and advances made by

E. A. OSTROM,

No. 3 Loomis Building, south-west corner [illegible] and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

General Notices.

Detectives Wanted,

Of all Nationalities. Males or females desirous of entering the Detective Department of the National Police Agency of Allan Pinkerton, Nos. [illegible] Washington street, Chicago, Ill., are requested to make application by mail, in their own handwriting, in English, stating nativity, age, description of person, trade, past and present occupations, with the persons by whom, and places where the applicants have been respectively employed, also their present residences, families, and whether or not they are members of any secret organizations or societies. None but such as can sustain good characters for honesty, integrity and sobriety, need apply, and references regarding these must be given.

No applications will be replied to except where an interview is desired by Mr. Pinkerton.

VINELAND.—Lands—To all

WANTING FARMS.

[illegible]

To Insurance Solicitors.

[illegible]

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE (ONLY.)

[illegible]

GEO. W. FLANDERS & CO.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

Pile Remedy.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

[illegible]

MUJAVIRO,

THE MOST DELICIOUS OF ALL PERFUMES.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

THE KIDNEYS.

[illegible]

Gout, or Rheumatism.

[illegible]

THE GRAVEL.

[illegible]

DROPSY

[illegible]

TREATMENT.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

[illegible]

504 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Special Notices.

Government Sales.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT [illegible]

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT [illegible]

GREAT SALE OF PUBLIC [illegible]

FINAL SALE OF GOVERNMENT [illegible]

LAST SALE OF GOVERNMENT [illegible]

City Notices

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

PROPOSALS FOR USE OF [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

[illegible]

FLAGS

[illegible]

TAXATION IN COOK COUNTY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1865.

THE CITY.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following distinguished gentlemen: Maj. Gen. Sully, Brig. Gen. [illegible] Stewart and Col. Tarrell, United States Army; Hon. E. B. Washburne and Hon. [illegible] of Illinois; Gen. A. B. [illegible], of Iowa, and Hon. [illegible], of New York.

THE LAST CHANCE.—This evening Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson will close out the balance of their excellent stock of Italian and Alabaster Statuary, vases, card receivers and other fancy goods. Every [illegible] to-night, it being the determination of the sellers to entirely clear out the stock, having nothing to be packed away again. The sale will be made at No. 51 Dearborn street, next to the Tremont House.

COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.—We call the attention of those of our readers thinking of emigrating South, or investing in cotton lands, to the advertisement in this issue of Mr. Antrobus, the artist, who proposes to sell [illegible] acres of first class cotton land, or exchange it for Chicago city property. The location is good, being [illegible] miles west of Vicksburg, and adjacent to the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad.

CLAMS.—It will stir old memories in our Eastern born readers the announcement of Messrs. T. Taylor & Co., of 77 Monroe street, that hereafter they will keep constantly on hand Boston [illegible] clams, and Rhode Island scallops. This is bringing the chowders home to our Chicago citizens. We predict a rush for the specialty. Messrs. T. & Co. have undertaken in connection with their New York Oyster Depot, as above.

EASTERN CAPITAL IN CHICAGO.—It is whispered around the city that a large amount of Eastern capital is in Chicago, to be used for the purchase of real estate here, which our Eastern brethren are beginning to look on as a first class investment, even at present high prices. [illegible] This is both complimentary and beneficial to Chicago.

PREPARE FOR SQUALLS.—Men usually reputed to be weatherwise are anticipating that within a day or two the severe storm which has swept a large portion of New York State will have found its way westward as far as Chicago. Its course is certainly in this direction, though it may have expended its fury ere it reaches us. If it should come, farewell to our beautiful and almost unprecedented Indian summer, and welcome to gloomy, stormy, icy winter.

DARING ROBBERY OF A WATCH.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a valuable gold watch was stolen from a room in the Tremont House. The robbery was committed in a very cool and daring manner. [illegible] the gentleman waked up and discovered that his watch had been taken from the top of his bed. No trace of the robber has yet been found.

The loser offers a reward of $100 for the watch, chain and charms, or the thief can leave the charms at this office and retain the rest.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—George Ward Nichols, the distinguished author, and Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Sherman, will this evening deliver at Smith & Nixon's Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, his great lecture entitled "The Romance of the War," which is replete with anecdotes of the main actors who participated in the crushing of the rebellion, descriptions of battles, incidents connected with the marches of our armies, scenes in the camp, etc. Col. Nichols was an eye-witness to the scenes and incidents he describes, and his lecture cannot but prove interesting in the highest degree.

A GRAND ORCHESTRAL HIGH MASS will be performed next Sunday morning at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of Wolcott and Superior streets, by the Cathedral choir, assisted by some of the finest artists of Impressario Grau's Italian Opera Troupe and a full orchestra. Some of the most sublime selections of Church music will be given on the occasion.

Rev. Dr. Butler will sing solemn High Mass. The sermon will be delivered by the priest, Rev. Father Roles. Tickets of admission can be secured at the pastoral residence in the rear of the Cathedral. The proceeds of the services will be applied to the relief of the poor.

THEFT OF AN OVERCOAT.—A young man named John Walsh was taken before the Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Peter Price, who accused him of stealing an overcoat worth $45. They were intimate acquaintances, and Price one day gave his friend the key of his room, and left him in full possession. Returning about dinner time, he found that his friend had absconded, taking with him, as a remembrance, a new overcoat which hung on the wall. Walsh pleaded that he was intoxicated when he committed the felony, and knew not what he was doing. The Justice, however, declined to accept the apology, and held the defendant for trial, under bail of $300.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION APPROACHING.—The close of the season of navigation on the great Northwestern lakes is rapidly approaching. Already large numbers of vessels are [illegible] for the winter. We were yesterday informed by a large vessel owner that not to exceed twelve more departures of vessels for Buffalo will be made from this port this year. Rates of insurance will, on the 25th instant, be advanced to one per cent for five days; the wages of seamen have already advanced twenty-five per cent, and as the season of closing up draws near they will be increased to a still higher figure.

ACCIDENT AT TWELFTH STREET BRIDGE.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, while a long string of heavily laden teams were crossing the floating tub at Twelfth street, termed in Board of Public Works' parlance a bridge, some drovers attempted to send across a drove of cattle. The weight of the bovine addition was more than the structure could bear, and one of the rickety platform approaches gave way, precipitating ten or a dozen of the animals into the limpid fluid beneath. After considerable difficulty, and no little profanity on the part of the drivers, they were fished out of the river and replaced on *terra firma*.

ROBBERY FROM A RAG GATHERER.—A young vagrant named Edward Mulvichill, was arraigned yesterday in the Police Court, charged with robbing an old woman of her pocket-book, containing $11 in currency. It appears that he has been in the habit of haunting the house of one Ida Reese, who resides in Church Block, and seems to have no legitimate means of support. About six weeks ago, an old rag dealer named Andrew Oestertag came to the house, and purchased some rags from the woman, and while in the act of taking the money from his purse, Mulvichill snatched the book out of his hand and jumped over a fence. A few days after that, he broke into the house of Mrs. Reese, and stole two feather pillows which he sold for a trifle. The defendant pleaded guilty to stealing the pillows, and was committed for trial at the Recorder's Court, under bail of $1,000.

POST OFFICE ITEMS.—The change recently made at the ladies' delivery window of the Post Office, [illegible] long the loafing place of women of questionable morals. The change for the better is apparent to the most careless observer, the place being now comparatively free, where before crowds often blocked up the area in front of the window.

A very good proof of the growing popularity of the letter delivery and collection system recently established, is given in the fact that the collection boxes in the more crowded parts of the city are too small to hold the great mass of letters poured into them daily by individuals glad of the opportunity to save the walk to the Post Office, and the values of the collectors have been enlarged to meet the increased engagement. About seventy-five new boxes have arrived from Washington, and will be fixed up in different parts of the city within a few days.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.—An exchange says: "The most completely furnished organ factory in the country is that of S. D. & H. W. Smith, manufacturers of the American Organ, Boston, where exists every facility for finishing instruments of superior workmanship, on a grand and systematic scale.

"Every convenience possible is here found, from the heavy machinery which cuts and smooths the rough stock, to the delicate apparatus which makes the nicest action and key-work.

"Nothing is omitted which enhances the comfort of the large number of employes, from the beautifully finished warerooms and office to the various departments of the factory; thus after a walk through this large establishment, one will not wonder why the Messrs. Smith have gained such well-earned fame, as the best reed organ manufacturers in the world."

The Northwestern agency for these instruments is with W. W. Kimball, in Crosby's Opera House Block, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO ART UNION.—We have received numerous inquiries from holders abroad about the Art Union, whose card has appeared for some days in our advertising columns. While we would suggest that the Actuary is the proper party to whom such inquiries should be directed, yet the liberality of the managers in throwing open to the public the Art Gallery free of charge, has so far made it a public institution that we willingly give the information desired.

Through the agency of this association a large number of works of Art, comprising over two hundred valuable Oil Paintings, Engravings and pieces of Statuary, have been collected and ultimately will be distributed through our Western homes. The pictures are paid for by the sale of memberships at one dollar each, every membership entitling the holder to one chance in the distribution. Until this takes place, which will be during the holidays, the pictures will remain on exhibition at the Gallery.

As may be supposed, the enterprise is meeting with the liberal patronage it deserves. Although the subscription books have been open less than a month, a large proportion of the memberships are already taken. The judicious taste displayed in making the collection has made the Gallery a favorite resort for lovers of the Arts, who are not slow to avail themselves of its advantages. There are many pictures well worthy of an especial art notice, which we will endeavor to give in the future. Our readers who visit the city between now and the holidays will find no better place to spend a leisure hour. Make a note of it. No. [illegible] Dearborn street, is the place.

NEW MUSIC.—We copy the following words of a song and chorus by Mr. H. T. Merrill, of the firm of Merrill & Freeman, and by them published at their music store, No. 91 Washington street, Chicago. The song is entitled, "The Soldier's Widow"; the music is very appropriate, and will take its place among our standard melodies:

I'm alone, all alone, in this cold-hearted world,
For my loved one was slain when the flag he unfurled;
For our country he fell, for our country he died,
And I'll try not to murmur, what'er may betide.

Chorus.—Oh, how sweet 'tis to die for our country so dear,
But how sad 'tis to part from the one who's so near,
But I'll murmur not a word, tho' it's hard to bear the rod.

I'm alone, all alone 'mid the cares of this life,
And my heart almost breaks when I think of the strife,
But I'll cheerfully bear all the trials that come,
[illegible] and died for our dear, happy home.
Chorus—Yet, how sweet, etc.

I'm alone, all alone when the twilight draws near,
As I hear not the step that was music to my ear,
When the four little ones nestle close by my side,
And I see the lone chair, by the light of eventide.
Chorus—Yet, how sweet, etc.

A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.—Among the numerous Western institutions of learning, the Northwestern University, located at Evanston, eleven miles north of our city limits, is reputed as one of the very best and most successfully conducted. By the liberality, foresight and prudent management of its friends, it has secured an endowment equalled by very few Western colleges. [illegible] Rev. Samuel A. W. Jewett, [illegible] of the Methodist Church, and should meet [illegible]

ITALIAN OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The favorite opera, "The Masked Ball," was given last night [illegible] the second night of the season [illegible] [illegible]

The event of the evening was the debut of Morse Celli, as Amelia, [illegible]

The remainder of the cast was very strong, including Boschetti, Fellini, Anastasi, Brandini, Milleri and Colletti. [illegible]

This evening Donizetti's grand opera of Poliuto, with Gazzaniga as Paolina, will be given. Massimiliani, Brandini and Colletti are also in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Last evening Miss Fannie March, one of the long established favorites of McVicker's company, took her annual benefit. Her house was a very good one, not crowded, but still large enough to make the benefit a most substantial one to the fair *beneficiare*. The historical drama of "The Carpenter of Rouen" and the comedy of "The Ladies' Battle" had been selected as the programme, and in both Miss March acted very prettily. As "Madeleine," the daughter of the carpenter, she displayed much feeling, and afterward, in the comedy, gained richly deserved applause. Few young actresses have made more rapid progress in our city than Miss March. With care and study on her part, she will attain to the "Marca" of her profession—leading business. The "Marthemer" of Mr. Levick and "Duke de Sanbigne" of Mr. Rock were also very good—perhaps a little too energetic. McVicker, as ever, was very good.

The same bill to-night. On Friday Mr. M. Rainford takes his benefit, selecting the Hypocrite, with recently suggested variations.

THE MUSEUM.—At the matinee yesterday afternoon the "Serious Family" and "That Blessed Baby" drew a crowded house. In his inimitable character, "Aminidab Sleek," Dillon was irresistible. Now and then he departed from the text to "get off" some witticism pertinent to the recent theatrical controversy in the city, and all such digressions were greeted with the loudest applause. The other characters of prominence—the "Widow Delamaine," (Mrs. Barry), "Mrs. Charles Torrens," (Miss May Howard—her first appearance for nearly a fortnight—) "Captain Murphy Maguire," Mr. Aiken,) "Charles Torrens," (Mr. McManus,) and the maternal "Lady Sowerby Creamly," (Mrs. Stonnell,) were all effectively rendered.

In the evening, the "Fast Men of the Olden Time" was given with its former success. The same bill to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Kelly & Leon's troupe last evening again received the hearty applause of a crowded house of fun seekers. One of the best things on the bill was a burlesque on Meyerbeer's last opera—"L'Africaine," written by Charles Hunneman, one of the members of the troupe. The music, also composed by Mr. Hunneman, was very excellent.

THE CAMPBELL COMBINATION of acrobats and gymnasts, after the style of the celebrated Hanlon Brothers, will give one performance at Smith & Nixon's Hall on Friday night.

UNION VETERAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION BALL.—This being the anniversary of the battle of Mission Ridge the Union Veteran Relief Association have made arrangements for giving a grand ball and supper in the evening, at Turner Hall, on North Clark street, the proceeds from which will be expended in the relief of crippled and wounded soldiers and their families. The Association comprises many benevolent and genial spirits, over whom Col. T. Rutishauser presides. The entertainment is one well worthy of being liberally patronized.

ANDERSON, Junior, the Wizard of the North, passed through the city for Cincinnati; he is making a very successful tour in the West.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Throat Affections.—A Physician writing from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any *Bronchial Affection*, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M. D.) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointments be sure to obtain the *genuine* "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

The "Columbian Gin," the best article of American distillation, is now for sale by all Druggists in the United States. The proprietors have undertaken to bottle this gin, so [illegible] may be defrauded.

Go to N. F. Merrill for Kerosene Oil Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Brackets, Table Glassware, Vases, &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Household Friends—Coe's Cough Balsam and Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—they should always be in the house ready for immediate use; they are the most reliable remedies known. The one always handy and speedy in cases of sudden attacks of croup amongst the children, or for curing the most stubborn coughs and colds, is excellent for sore throat and all lung difficulties, the other—Coe's Dyspepsia Cure—is certain to cure dyspepsia, no matter of how long standing, indigestion, and all diseases that originate in a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.

Dr. C. L. Spencer's Fragrant Ondonselaine for the Teeth. It is one of the very best articles for cleaning and preserving the Teeth, ever offered to the public, and is warranted to contain no acid or any other ingredient in the least injurious to the teeth. A cake of superior tooth paste accompanies each bottle. The Ondonselaine can be found at wholesale or retail, by Druggists generally. C. L. Spencer & Co., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. Messrs. Burnhams & Van Schaack, Chicago, Illinois, Agents for the Northwest.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Death of a Pioneer Steamboat Captain—From Texas—American Troops Fired Into by an Imperial Gunboat—Freedmen in Texas—Property of Farmers, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 22.

New Orleans dates to the 18th are received. Capt. Thomas Rhodes, an old and well-known citizen of Mississippi, and perhaps the oldest steamboat captain in the South, died at his residence in Pascagoula on the evening of the 13th. He was one of the early pioneers of the country, was the first to establish a line of steamers between New Orleans and Mobile, and carried the first United States mail between those two places.

A letter to the Houston *News*, dated Austin, Nov. 4th, says that Gen. Custar, with his command of three regiments of cavalry, would soon arrive, and encamp a few miles below the city. This is understood to be the base of operations for the defence of the frontier counties. Another letter to the same paper, dated Galveston, Nov. 8th, mentions the arrival of the United States transport Elliott, which left Brazos Santiago on the 29th ult., and had a stormy passage, narrowly escaping destruction; and adds that important despatches were brought from Gen. Weitzel to Gen. Wright in relation to the Federal troops, consisting of regiments stationed at old Fort Brown, being fired into while fighting was going on between the Imperialists and Liberals in Matamoras, from one of the Imperial gunboats in the river.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 11th, furnishes the following intelligence:

Lieut. Col. Dox, 12th Illinois cavalry, has been relieved from command of the post of Houston, by Lieut. Col. Kennicott, of the 37th Illinois Infantry, which regiment has been on duty for some time past at Houston.

A correspondent who passed over several counties in Western Texas, where there are negro soldiers, gives his observations in a letter to the New Orleans *Times*. He represents that the freedmen are keeping their contracts, attending to their work, and will have at the close of the year money and provisions. They and their children are healthy. In larger places, where there are negro soldiers, they are crowded with freedmen who have not kept their contracts, who congregate together in huts, and are without wood or provisions. Many of them do not work; numbers are dying, while their small children are, in many instances, entirely neglected. In view of this difference of condition, this correspondent urges and thinks that one of the most reasonable acts on the part of the military authorities would be the removal of negro soldiers. He states that west of Texas farmers were gathering in, with freedmen, a good cotton crop. They were doing good work. Small farmers were all doing well. They intend planting half their ground with cotton. In five years they will be wealthy. These small farmers raise everything; make molasses from Chinese and African canes; have cattle, corn and wheat to sell and raise their rice. In a year they will have several bales of cotton each; in five years wealth will change, and the small farmers will take the places of the planters, and they will be small farmers unless they realize that labor is honorable and the only way to wealth and position. These small farmers are now filling the schools with their sons and daughters; they are ready to patronize the press; they, by example, will encourage labor among the freedmen and always hire as many laborers from that class as they desire.

NEW ORLEANS.

Rumors from Matamoras—Why the Liberals Raised the Siege—The Methodist Church, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—There are doubtful rumors of Bagdad being besieged by the Liberals. It is also stated that the French Admiral demanded of General Weitzel the surrender of the steamer captured by the Liberals, which was refused. A rumor has reached here that the reason of the sudden disappearance of the Liberals from before Matamoras was their being suddenly informed that a body of Imperialists was marching from Monterey to take them in the rear.

Gen. Canby has issued an order restoring the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South.

The Methodist Conference in Mississippi, lately adjourned, adopted resolutions providing for the education of the freedmen and their wives and children.

Important Decision.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—In the United States Circuit Court for Maryland, this morning, Chief Justice Chase presiding, an important decision was given in the case of [illegible], a subject of Great Britain, versus the Northern Central Railroad Company. [illegible] The Court decided that the company must pay the tax, and that the coupons must be paid without deducting the tax.

Effects of the Eastern Gale.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The United States supply steamer Memphis arrived this afternoon, having left New York on the [illegible] She was obliged to remain hove to [illegible] Five Fathom Bank lightship fourteen hours. Water having to shift [illegible] up the cotton.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Legislative—Message from the Governor—The Divorce Bill, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.

HOUSE.—The House met at two o'clock, Speaker Pettit in the chair.

Gov. Baker communicated a letter from Surgeon General Barnes announcing that he would urge Gen. Grant to turn over the hospital buildings at Jeffersonville to the Soldiers' and Seamen's Association on the same terms the Tripler hospital was turned over to the State of Ohio. The buildings are said to be worth $300,000. The Governor recommends the purchase of the grounds on which the hospital was situated. They belong to Jesse D. Bright.

SENATE.—The divorce bill was passed by a vote of ayes 72, noes 12. The bill does away with a reform in divorce matters. A long discussion sprang up on Mr. Shuly's Senate bill. Numerous amendments were offered. James Brown moved to strike out the word white, so as to permit negroes to sell liquors without any embarrassing restrictions. Mr. Cofroth objected on the ground that being opposed to the elevation of the negro race he could not conscientiously vote for their degradation. He was beaten. Mr. Meredith, author of the bill to strike out the 13th article of the Constitution will reply to Mr. Berkirk's speech to-morrow. More petitions were presented, one for the repeal of the Soldiers' Relief Law, and one on the subject of temperance. The special committee reported back the bill for the repeal of the Soldiers' Relief law, with an amendment providing that the money remaining unexpended on the 1st of March, 1866, be retained by the several counties as ordinary revenue, under the control of the County Commissioners.

Mr. Corbett moved to amend so as to provide for the equal distribution of the funds. The bill finally passed as reported by the committee.

Mr. Cason, Chairman of the Committee of Federal Relations, presented a majority report on Mr. Burnett's concurrent resolution asking the President for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, and if found guilty to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, with a recommendation that it pass. Mr. Hanna presented a minority report.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 16 to 25, to print the reports, and they were made the special order for the 20th of December.

The following bills were introduced: Giving children adopted under the laws of other States the same rights as those adopted under the laws of this State; requiring railroads to carry live stock and other freight, and compelling them to charge at the same rate for way as through freight; requiring property sold by process of law to be sold to the highest bidder, and without relief from valuation and appraisement laws; requiring attorneys to take an oath that they have not aided rebellion by word or deed; making it lawful where sessions of Court of Common Pleas and Circuit Court occur at the same time for the former to commence its sessions on the Monday following the adjournment of the latter; regulating the liquor traffic, requiring the petition of a majority of the citizens of a town or ward in cities, of good moral character, and bonds to keep an orderly house.

A resolution was reported from the Finance Committee, authorizing the County Auditor in drawing orders, to deduct any indebtedness due the county from persons in whose favor such orders were drawn.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Retiree—Volunteers Petitioning for Extra Bounty—Steamer Sunk—From Fort Sully, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.

We learn that B. S. Metcalf, A. Q. M., who, for the past fifteen months has had charge of river and railroad transportation at St. Louis, has, by his own request, been relieved from duty and will soon leave public service for the more agreeable pursuits of private life.

A large meeting of returned volunteers was held, last night, at Turner's Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Congress for an extra bounty, in order that those who volunteered in 1861 and '62 might receive as liberal reward for their services as those who joined the service at a later day. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Isidore Bush, and addressed by Gen. Fremont, Congressman Blow and others.

The steamer Deer Lodge sunk on Monday within a few miles of St. Joseph, and will, it is thought, prove a total loss. She was owned principally by Capt. John D. Copelin, who has an insurance on her to the amount of $40,000, as follows: $5,000 in the United States; $10,000 in the Phoenix; $5,000 in the International; $5,000 in the Harmony and $15,000 in Cincinnati offices.

The steamer Calypso, which has been in the Upper Missouri for some time, is on her way down, having passed Leavenworth on Sunday. She left Fort Sully Oct. 27th and had a rough time getting down. Ice half an inch thick, formed at Sully just before she left. She lay 48 hours in sight of Sully, being unable to pass down. The weather was quite cold. The Indian Commission had been dissolved, and the members scattered all the way from Sioux City down. Gen. Curtis left Sully in a wagon, preferring to take the chances on the road to get down, to that of the boat.

FROM MEXICO.

The Liberal Attack and Repulse at Matamoras, as Described by the Ranchero, Imperialist Organ.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Matamoras *Ranchero*, Imperialist organ, of the 25th ult., gives the following particulars of the Liberal attack and repulse at that place:

At 5 o'clock this morning the outlaws made an assault on the fortifications surrounding the city. They appeared at different points in small forces, leaving it a matter of doubt whether an attack was intended, and at length a charging party was formed to attack, in earnest, the artillery picket at the southeast point of the city. The charging party made up in disposition what they lacked in numbers. For a time the artillery picket was forced back, leaving their guns. At this juncture the gunboat Paisano, commanded by Col. Anselmo and G. Pulio, steamed down the river to the assaulted point, and by a well directed fire put the outlaws to flight, when the artillery picket retook their guns and opened on the fleeing outlaws. At the same time the boat commanded by our contemporary, Senor Don Miguel Pena, opened a shocking fire upon the outlaws, and aided the gunboat in clearing the chapparal of the last scamp. Gen. Mejia, learning that a heavy assault was making on one of the forts, put himself at the head of 500 cavalry and galloped down to the assaulted point, arriving just in time to see the fleeing outlaws disappear in the chapparal.

While the charge was being made at the lower end of the line, a furious artillery and musketry fire was kept up on the upper forts, but without effecting anything. Fully 1,000 men were led against these forts. The forts maintained a heavy fire upon the outlaws and kept them at a respectable distance.

An Imperial cavalry force went up to see how things were going when so much smoke was rising. Upon seeing the situation of affairs with Gen. Mejia at the fort, it passed and put the rascals to flight, taking from them one gun. The firing continued for a couple of hours, when it died out. The Imperial troops maintained their reputation admirably. The citizens responded nobly, and were on hand for a fight. Altogether fifty prisoners were taken, and a large number of outlaws killed and wounded. The Imperial loss is several wounded and a dozen killed. A considerable quantity of ammunition was abandoned by the fleeing outlaws, and has been captured. The captain of the gunboat Anhora, just arrived from below, reports the outlaws swimming the river in great numbers, and in the utmost consternation. Gen. Espinosa, second in command in the outlaws' army, was killed, and his body has fallen into Imperial hands. Gen. Mejia has just returned from the front, where he was from the beginning of the fight until the common enemy of mankind disappeared.

The very latest from the front leaves the Imperial troops in pursuit of the fleeing outlaws. Gen. Hinojosa was wounded and taken to Brownsville. Reports from Brownsville justify us in stating that the outlaws' loss exceeded 500 men in killed and wounded.

LATER.

Conspiracy Discovered for the Surrender of Matamoras to the Liberals—The Rancheros Charges the Federal Officers at Brownsville with Knowing of the Conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Matamoras *Ranchero* of the 29th Oct. says a conspiracy had been discovered for the surrender of Matamoras to the Liberals and the assassination of Gen. Mejia. The forts around the city were to be seized by the Liberals, disguised as Imperialists. Gen. Mejia was to be assassinated at the same time. The officers of Fort Matamoras had agreed to give up the fort to the disguised parties. Thirty-five thousand dollars were to be given for this service, and twenty thousand dollars for the assassination of Gen. Mejia. Part of the money was paid over and the balance was to be deposited in Brownsville. The *Rancheros* charges parties in Brownsville, including the Federal officers, with having a knowledge of the affair. Twelve hours before the time set for the surrender the plot was discovered, and one of the conspirators arrested, tried and executed. The *Rancheros* has a story of a conspiracy to induce the Imperial troops to fire at something on the river, so that the shot might enter Brownsville and give the American troops a pretext for crossing and joining the Liberals. If this plan failed, the men from Brownsville were to cross to Matamoras in the night, then fire upon Brownsville and charge the act to the Imperialists.

NEW YORK.

Large Sale of Coal—Decline in Prices—Marine Matters—Departure of Gen. Grant—Fernando Wood Declines—Aid to Southern People—Wiard on the Explosion of the St. John—Tobacconists' National Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At noon to-day, by order of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Mr. John H. Draper sold at auction 90,000 tons of Scranton coal, deliverable at Elizabethport, New York, the freight thence being seventy-five cents per ton. The attendance at the sale was large, but the bidding was decidedly slow, most of the purchases being small lots of one and two hundred tons. The prices obtained at the October sale were not sustained. A decline of from one to two dollars per ton being submitted to. The following were the prices obtained: 8,500 tons Chestnut coal, $8.87½@8.97½; 4,500 tons stove coal, $10.00@10.75; 3,500 tons egg coal, $9.37½@9.95; 4,500 tons grate coal, $9.62½@9.87½; 4,500 tons steamer coal, $9.00@9.50; 6,000 tons lump coal, $9.87½@9.37½.

The following prices were obtained at the October sales: 5,500 tons lump coal, $10.00@10.50; 300 tons steamboat coal, $10.12½; 3,900 tons egg coal, $10.62½@10.75; 5,500 tons stone coal, $11.37½@11.75; 2,500 tons Chestnut coal, $10.50@10.12½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A merchant of Matamoras, who left that place on the 2d, has arrived at New Orleans, and reports that the city was then intact, with no prospect of its being taken unless by assistance from this side.

A Mobile despatch of the 20th says that the ship Harry F. West, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was burned at sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamers Nantasket and Champion, from New Orleans 15th, St. Patrick, from Boston, and Nevada, from Savannah, arrived this noon. The 29th Connecticut regiment arrived from New Orleans on the Champion. The Champion reports she saw the ram Stonewall and convoy on the 16th, off Gory's Fort reef, bound north. The few vessels arrived to-day all report damages by the gale.

The Richmond *Whig* states that Gen. Lee has intimated that he will write a history of the campaigns of Virginia, and that there are not a dozen ladies in Richmond who will refuse to sign the petition for the release of Jeff. Davis.

Gen. O. Sanchez Ochoa, who recently arrived in this city from Mexico, on an especial and important mission for the United States, left for Washington last night in company with the Mexican Minister.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Gen. Grant and party left for Washington in the seven o'clock train last evening, in the elegant car in which President Lincoln last rode.

At Mozart Hall, last night, Fernando Wood was nominated for Mayor, but declined. Mr. John Hecker was then nominated, and Richard O'Gorman candidate for Counsel of the Corporation. The latter nomination was also made by the Tammany Democracy, whose candidate for Mayor is John T. Hoffman.

The meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, in aid of the Southern people, was well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Addresses and appeals were made by Gen. Fisk, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Bellows, and others, and a letter of sympathy was read from Chief Justice Chase.

The New York Historical Society held its sixty-first anniversary in this city last night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Mr. Norman Wiard, of this city, has been experimenting upon the boilers of the St. John, and asserts, in a letter to the Commercial Advertiser, that his theory that the explosion of the boilers was caused by the unequal expansion of the boiler plates between the parts above and below the surface of the water at the time of the explosion, which surface might be at the ordinary water line, or when there was a deficiency of water in the boilers, when the water was foaming, has been triumphantly confirmed, and that the boilers of the St. John will immediately be supplied with a new self-acting device to equalize the temperature of the boilers.

Snow fell in this city for a few moments to-day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Tobacconists' National Association held a meeting in the Cooper Institute this morning, for the purpose of appealing to Congress to transfer the internal revenue tax, now laid on the manufactured article, to leaf tobacco. [illegible] A committee was appointed to draw resolutions.

[illegible] expressive of the object of the convention, and then took recess.

Considerable damage was done in Brooklyn by the storm yesterday.

Gen. Fisk's Account of His Interview with the President—Our Naval Squadron in the French Ports—Telegraph to Mexico, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At a meeting last night in Brooklyn, Gen. Fisk gave an account of his interview with the President on Monday. The President said he would do full justice to the negroes, and that he would in every way carry out the intentions of President Lincoln when he made them free. In regard to the suspension of the President's *Habeas*, he declared that he would suspend it when the people of the South treat the negroes with justice and fairness. A committee was appointed at the meeting to solicit aid for the destitute people at the South.

A letter from the naval squadron under Admiral Goldsborough says the squadron visited several French ports and sailed for Lisbon. There is great activity in the French dockyards, and the Emperor has given orders for the construction of several new iron-clads.

The *Herald* says Maximilian has given a grant for a telegraph from the United States to the City of Mexico to a company. He expects to have the line completed by next July.

The *Tribune's* letter from Montreal, 20th, says: "A battalion of rifles went west to-day for the frontier, and will be followed by others. If necessary, Battalions have come out from England to replace those taken from Canada East. Steps taken so far to meet any invasion by the Fenian order are not on a large scale.

"Reports from South America say it is the prevailing impression that the revolutionists in Peru will succeed. In the event of their success, it is thought Peru will break off her present relations with Spain, and declare in favor of Chili."

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Among the passengers in the steamer Alhambra from Charleston are Gens. Gillmore and Ruggles.

THE SHENANDOAH.

Surrender of the Pirate.

Pretended Innocence of the Pirate Captain.

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

[Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.]

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 6, 1865.

The career of the cruiser Shenandoah has at last come to an end. It will be remembered that, after doing but little damage to Federal commerce during the late war in America, she suddenly turned up at Melbourne, and, after receiving a fresh stock of supplies, she sailed for the North Pacific, and, notwithstanding that the commander of the Shenandoah was repeatedly told, both by English and French skippers whom he met on the high seas, that the war between the North and South had terminated, he refused to believe them, and proceeded on his destructive errand among the whalers. Long after Lee's surrender and Davis' capture, Capt. Waddell sunk, burned and otherwise destroyed whole fleets of whalers in the Ochotsk Sea, Behring's Straits, &c. Nothing more was heard of the Shenandoah until her arrival to-day in the Mersey. There was little or no excitement consequent on the Shenandoah's arrival. It was known early in the morning that a large screw steamer was at anchor outside the bar, waiting for water to bring her over, and that she was a Confederate cruiser was evident from her flying the Confederate ensign. When the pilot boarded her off the port, he was asked whether the war was over or not. The Shenandoah (formerly the steamer Sea King) is certainly a fine specimen of naval architecture; and, as she steamed up the Mersey, looked exceedingly well. Her hull is long, finely modeled, and painted black; and as she is ship-rigged and rather heavily sparred, her whole appearance is that of a fast and good sea boat. She had no guns on deck, all her armament being stowed away below in boxes. She lies anchored close to her Majesty's ship Donegal. We learn that the Shenandoah has been delivered up to Capt. Paynter, of her Majesty's ship Donegal, and is now in possession of some of the crew of the Donegal and a posse of customs officers. The crew of the Shenandoah numbered 133 men, all told; and, as soon as she was surrendered, Capt. Waddell, together with some of the officers, separated. Since setting out on her work of destruction, the Shenandoah has destroyed thirty-seven vessels, the majority of which were whalers, and these were destroyed after the cessation of hostilities. To show how the operations of the Shenandoah affected the sperm oil market, we may state that her depredations among the whaling fleets have caused sperm oil to run up from £70 to £130 per ton, and it likely to advance still further, as, until the surrender of the Shenandoah reaches the ports from whence whalers depart, the Arctic seas will certainly be bare of the customary amount of whaling vessels.

Our readers will remember that several months since we stated that the steamer Laurel sailed from Liverpool, for Madeira, with arms for the Shenandoah. Though this statement of our Liverpool correspondent was promptly contradicted by the owner of the Laurel, yet in a very few weeks afterward the homeward bound West African mail steamer soon confirmed the statement, for while lying at Madeira, the Laurel and Shenandoah met, and the cargo of the former vessel was transferred to the latter, and the cruiser commenced work.

REPORTED CHANGE OF CREW.

The Liverpool *Post*, of the 7th, has the following:

"Peace was proclaimed some five months ago, yet since that time Capt. Waddell has been carrying on the war. In making his more recent captures he was told that the Government at Richmond had ceased to exist, and that Jeff. Davis was a prisoner. Unless some evidence of these facts was produced, Capt. Waddell, for an obvious reason, discredited them; but it is somewhat strange that ship being in possession of the news had neither newspaper nor documents to prove it true. Much will depend upon this being a fact.

When Capt. Waddell heard the real news, or suspected that what he was told was true, he put about ship and ran for Lisbon. Not knowing what interpretation the British Government or the Federal Government might put upon his conduct, he entered the Tagus, paid off his crew, and put a new crew on board. In his long cruise and long voyage he never encountered a British or American man-of-war, and on Monday he sailed up the Mersey and startled the people on both sides of the river by displaying the Confederate flag."

THE CREW OF THE SHENANDOAH.

A Liverpool dispatch of Nov. 7, to the London *News*, says:

"The Shenandoah still retains her anchorage in proximity to the Donegal, and a company of marines are in possession of the late cruiser. We yesterday stated that Captain Waddell and some other officers left the ship after the formal surrender, and landed at Liverpool, where they separated. To-day, however, we learn that Capt. Waddell, after pledging his word of honor to Commander Fisher, R. N., of Her Majesty's ship Eagle, went ashore, and communicated with a 'Southern house,' after which, according to promise, he rejoined his ship."

In the meantime, however, three of the crew left the ship and escaped to the Cheshire side of the Mersey. It is believed that the crew of the Shenandoah have for some time been short of provisions. A boat-load of fresh beef, vegetables, potatoes, &c., sent off by some charitable Southerners, was refused permission to go alongside the Shenandoah, the officers in charge stating that a prompt supply of fresh rations would be served out to the men by the Donegal.

On board the Shenandoah there are about thirty-six chronometers, together with a number of sextants, cabinet furniture, furs and other articles of value, which are supposed to be part of the proceeds of Waddell's late raids among the whalers in the Arctic seas. In her hold there still remains (in fact all articles are under seal until instructions are received from Government,) a large quantity of ammunition, together with six short guns and a large swivel gun.

It is not at all impossible that within a few days the Mersey may be visited by the Sacramento or other vessels of the United States Navy, under the command of Admiral Goldsborough, whose squadron was last heard of at Toulon and Brest. The vessel is now in charge of Lieut. Cheek, of Her Majesty's gunboat Goshawk, whom Capt. Paynter has placed on board with secret instructions.

There are a guard of marines, a number of seamen from the Donegal, and a body of custom officers also in possession. There is on board a considerable sum of money, but Captain Waddell has no intention of using this for the ship's purposes. He has preserved the property as that of the American Government. Consequently, he and his officers are without pecuniary resources. Several of the crew who remain on board are down with scurvy.

The communications between the government and the authorities here in reference to the Shenandoah have been and are being carried on by telegraph. The crew are stated to be, for the most part, smart young fellows, and to have the appearance of excellent seamen. They are of mixed nationality, several of them being apparently Americans.

CAPT. WADDELL COMMUNICATES WITH EARL RUSSELL.

[Telegram to the London Times.]

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 6.

The late Confederate cruiser Shenandoah arrived in the Mersey about 10 o'clock this morning, under the Confederate flag, and anchored in the Sloyne. Capt. Waddell immediately forwarded a letter to Earl Russell, the contents of which are at present unknown, but it is understood that the first intimation he received of the termination of hostilities was on the 30th of August last, from the Barracouta, when he immediately disarmed his ship, put his guns into the hold, and at once sailed for Liverpool.

HIS ANXIETY TO RESTORE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

[Telegram to the London Times.]

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Nov. 7.

This vessel is closely watched by the gunboat Goshawk, Lieut. Cheek. Capt. Waddell, his officers and crew, all remain on board, and no attempt at an escape has been made. It appears that Capt. Waddell has in his possession a large amount of money and valuables, including a number of chronometers, which he is anxious to deliver up, considering that they are now the property of the United States Government.

THE PAROLE OF CAPTAIN WADDELL AND HIS CREW.

A despatch from Liverpool, dated the 9th inst., says:

"The Captain and crew of the pirate Shenandoah have been released on parole. It is believed the matter will cause no serious difficulty."

A VERY PROPER REMARK.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 8.]

We learn from Liverpool that Capt. Waddell, of the Shenandoah, has been allowed to go on shore on his parole, and that three of his crew have already managed to escape. Capt. Waddell and his men either are pirates or they are not. They have undoubtedly been for the last three months burning, sinking and destroying American whalers in the name of a Government which did not exist, and whose non-existence they might have ascertained by reference to the nearest neutral port. It is for them to prove their ignorance that the war in which they persisted in carrying on had terminated everywhere where the Shenandoah was not. Meantime there is *prima facie* evidence against them of having been guilty of piracy on the high seas. Why are they not kept in safe custody until a Grand Jury has decided whether they ought or ought not to take their trial as pirates?

Sailed.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The steamship Cuba sailed this forenoon, with fifteen passengers for Halifax, and forty-two for Liverpool. She has also $7,[illegible] in specie for Halifax and $[illegible] for Liverpool. The Tunisian Embassy were among the passengers.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT MARKET.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

STOCKS.

There was more strength and activity in railway speculation this morning both at the first open board and the Stock Exchange. Northwestern common shares were the leading feature of the market. [illegible] Michigan Southern was actively dealt in at the advance. No speculation in other railway shares at the last session. The market was firm, with old Southern the strongest.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: New York Central, 71; Erie, 81¾; Hudson River, 103; Reading, 116¼; Michigan Southern, 72¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84; Rock Island, 108¾; Northwestern, 31½; Northwestern preferred, 67¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 102¾; Prairie du Chien, 97; Ohio & Mississippi, 29; Mariposa Mining Company, 14¾; Quicksilver, 47¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments are stronger to-day under large purchases, particularly at the close of business. No change of importance in quotations.

MONEY.

The money market is easy at 7 per cent. The demand limited.

GOLD.

Gold 146@147. The bulk of the business was at the [illegible].

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

There was considerable activity in petroleum stocks, Pithole Creek taking the lead. Palmer, 50c; Bradley, $1.02; Germania, 30c; Oil Creek, $1.45; Pithole Creek, $15.75; United States, $24.50; Webster, $1.25.

PETROLEUM.

Market active and firmer. Sales to-day of 3,300 bbls crude at 33@34c, and 4,000 bbls refined in bond at 35c on the spot; 1,000 bbls do, buyers' option, in December, at 56c.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

BROWN SHEETINGS—Standards, 31@32c; Medford, 31c; Waterville, 25c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—New York Mills, 50c; Androscoggin, 38@40c; James Mill, 4-4, 32¼.

PRINTS—Pacific, 25c; American, 25c; Amoskeag, 25c.

DELAINES—Pacific, 31c; Hamilton, 31c.

GINGHAMS—Glasgow, 27; Hartford, 28¼.

TICKS—Amoskeag A, 60c.

STRIPES—York, 45c; Whittenton C, 35c.

DENIMS—Haymarket, 45c.

BOSTON CORSET JEANS—Pepperell, 40c; Bates, 38c.

BROWN DRILLS—Pepperell, 36c; Bates, 35c.

BROWN DRILLS—Pepperell, 34c; Globe, 33c.

SPOOL COTTON—Coates, $1.10; Green & Daniel, 90c.

HOOP SKIRTS—No change in prices.

The following despatches have been received to-day:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The market is unchanged; trade generally very dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Market without particular change; business very dull.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Goods generally seem to be touching bottom; much better trade everywhere to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Trade quiet, with a prospect of a quiet week.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Market steady and prices unchanged. Cotton 52@53c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 22.—Trade moderate and prices unchanged.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.

FLOUR—Dull. No sales of moment.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; old red more active; sales at $2.00@2.05; new steady. Corn dull and 1c lower; sales—old shelled, 52c; new ear and shelled, 50c. Oats steady at 40@41c. Rye quiet and weak at [illegible]. Barley dull; sales of Canada spring at $1.45.

WHISKEY—Sold at $2.25½; held firm at the close.

COTTON—[illegible] for middling.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull, offered at $31.00 for new and old. Bacon firm. Bulk meats steady. Green meats ½c lower. Shoulders, 11½c. Sides, 14½c. Hams, 17c.

HOGS—Dull and 25c lower. Sales at $10.25@11.25. Receipts, 4,500 head.

MONEY—Sterling exchange very firm.

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.

RECEIPTS—3,091 brls flour, 94,261 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 brls flour, 145,464 bu wheat.

FLOUR—Market dull and declining. Sales of 200 brls country winter at $7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat is lower on 'Change, closing firm at $1.34 for No. 1 in store, and seller all December at $1.33. Market this p. m. firmer. Sales of 4,000 bu at $1.36¼, sellers first half of December; sales of No. 2 at $1.27. Oats firmer; sales 6,000 bu No. 1, cash, at [illegible]. Other grains nominal.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and lower.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.36. Oats dull.

RECEIPTS—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—[illegible] brls flour, 45,000 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 22.

UP—Cream City, Sweepstakes.

DOWN—Naomi, Empire State, Idaho.

WIND—Northwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

COTTON—Steady and prices without decided change; sales at [illegible] for middling—latter for Orleans.

FLOUR—Opened steady and closed about 5c better [illegible] for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; [illegible] for trade brands.

WHISKEY—Dull, heavy and lower. Sales of Western at [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat rules in favor of buyer, with only a very moderate demand. [illegible] Barley dull and heavy. [illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Rio, 11½c. Sugar quiet. Cuba Muscovado, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Active and higher. Crude, 33@34c; refined in bond, 64c; for December, 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork decidedly lower, at [illegible] [illegible] Butter quiet at 30@40c for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese firm at 15@18c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

MONEY—More active, at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firmer, at 109@109¼.

GOLD—Without decided change; opening at 147 and closing at 146⅝.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool a shade easier.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade better. Treasury 7.30s, 97; 5-20s, coupons, [illegible].

STOCKS—Steady. [illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee spring $1.56; No. 2 $1.50; white Michigan $2.10; white Canada [illegible]. Corn scarce and firm at 77c. Oats dull and nominal at 50c. Barley held at $1.30 for state, and $1.39 for Canada. Rye [illegible].

WHISKEY—Firm but quiet at $2.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible].

CANAL FREIGHTS—To Albany—Wheat 19c; to Durhamville—Wheat 11c; to Rochester—Wheat 10c.

IMPORTS—Flour 4,650 brls, wheat 51,280 bu, corn 36,[illegible] bu, barley 413 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat 34,930 bu, corn 43,620 bu, oats 47,580 bu, rye 1,370 bu.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.

FLOUR—In good demand, quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 brls at $7.50 No. 1 spring; $10.50 for red winter; $11.50 for white; $14.50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and no sales. Corn inactive. Barley in moderate demand; sales of 4,000 bu Canada at $1.12; 3,250 bu prime do at $1.16. Rye dull; sales of 5,000 bu Canada at $1.00.

PEAS—Quiet.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged. To New York—Flour 65c, wheat 18c, corn 16½c, barley 15c, rye 17c, oats 10½c. To Albany—Wheat 16c, corn 14c, barley 14½c, rye 14½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—400 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 232 brls, wheat 49,950 bu, corn 16,400 bu, barley 50,500 bu, rye 7,300 bu.

No shipments by railroad.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.

GRAIN—Wheat—New white and old amber 4@5c better, and new amber 2c lower. Sales of old white Michigan at $2.37; new at $1.85@1.88; old amber at $1.96@1.98; new at $1.92. Corn scarce and firm at 1c advance. Sales at 65c for No. 1. Oats 2c better, with sales at 35c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Quiet.

Albany Market.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Oats—Sales of 30,000 bu at 55c for Canada, and 56c for State. Corn dull at 76@78c for Western. Barley—Sales of 5,300 bu at $1.25 for mixed Canada East, and $1.19 for State.

LOADS PASSED FULTONVILLE—15 loads of wheat, 10 corn, 5 barley, 2 flour, 4 oats.

CANAL RECEIPTS—Corn 3,300 bu; wheat 2,300 bu; oats 38,500 bu; barley 27,900 bu; rye 2,000 bu; malt 4,600 bu.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A beautiful building lot on Prairie avenue, north of 28th street, east front, 50x120 feet deep, to an alley. Will be sold low. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A desirable lot on north side of Adams-st., between Aberdeen and [illegible]. Will be sold low. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new two story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and lot on [illegible]. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—131 1-2 feet on Indiana avenue by 173 on 29th street, at a low price. J. W. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on West Jackson street for sale for $3,800 on good terms. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark-st. up stairs.

FOR SALE—A great bargain is offered—100 on Kinzie street by 80 on Wolcott street. J. W. WAUGHOP, No. 63 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—50x210 feet, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. 50x210 feet on State-st., near Fourteenth-st.; [illegible] feet on West Randolph street, near the bridge; [illegible] feet on Monroe-st., near Halsted-st.; [illegible] feet on Monroe-st., near Morgan street. Apply to JOHN DeKOVEN, Room 7, No. 48 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Indiana avenue, between 25th and 26th streets. Lot [illegible] feet east front. House new, and will be ready by Dec. 1st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—We have three nice frame dwellings, containing ten rooms each, with all modern improvements, and built expressly, with [illegible] Apply to REES & AYRES, Room 10, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—$5,700 will purchase [illegible] acres of fine land on West Lake street, one half mile west of the city limits. WALKER & [illegible], 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Lots for $125 each, [illegible] mile inside city limits, and near horse-cars. [illegible] Lots on Warren st., near Lincoln-st., cheap. J. Y. [illegible], 124 East Randolph-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the Avenue $4,000; one for $2,700; Cottage on West Lake [illegible] Feet on Washington-st. for $900. PETER SHIMP, 82 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A two story house, No. 2 South Rucker-st., and three cottages on Madison-st., west of Loomis. Half cash and balance on time. Inquire at No. 9 South Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—A first class farm, [illegible] miles west of Chicago, near the county seat of Kendall county, adjoining Fox River, [illegible] [illegible] Apply to W. R. [illegible], No. 63 South Water-st., under the Briggs House, or A. J. THURBER, [illegible], LaSalle county, Ill.

FOR SALE—Two new frame Dwellings on leased ground, situated on Michigan avenue, near Fifteenth street. [illegible] Possession given Dec. 1st. Also improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city. [illegible] Real Estate Broker, [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible] In New York City, on the [illegible], by Rev. [illegible], Mr. JAMES M. CUTLER, of this city, and Miss LOUISE M. POWELL, of New York City. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, November 21st, [illegible], SAMUEL HEALY MORRIS, son of John T. and Hannah C. Morris, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from the father's residence, [illegible] Wabash avenue, to-day, Nov. 23d, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, on Monday, November 20th, of inflammation of the brain, CHARLES FRANCIS, son of Ira and Lucretia Woodard, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

Funeral from the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sibley streets, this morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........J. GRAU

Thursday, Nov. 23—Tenth Subscription Night—Donizetti's Tragic Opera and latest work,
IL POLIUTO—(The Martyr.)
GAZZANIGA in her Great Role of PAULINA.
Poliuto, } In their unrivalled roles { Sig. Massimiliani
Severo, } { Sig. Orlandini
Felix..........Sig. Rossi Nunez..........Sig. Le Porte
Conductor and Musical Director..........Signor Nuno.
To-morrow Extraordinary Combination. Entire Opera of
L'ELISIR D'AMORE,
and the celebrated Last Act of LA FAVORITA.
L'Elisir d'Amore, so enthusiastically received on its last representation with Miss Lucy Simons, Tamaro, Orlandini, Fellini, and La Favorita with Gazzaniga, Anastasi, Milleri.
Saturday Afternoon, at HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Boschetti, Gulli, Mazzani, Orlandini, Milleri.
Doors open at QUARTER before one.
NOTICE.—The Matinee on Saturday will commence precisely at half-past one, an hour earlier than usual, and will be over by four o'clock.
SAPPO.
NOTICE.—All the extensive preparations for the production of Saffo are now completed, which will be produced with a great cast, grand mise en scene, for the first time in Chicago, on Monday, next week.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURE.

COL GEORGE WARD NICHOLS,

Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sherman, will deliver a Lecture entitled

"The Romance of the War,"

AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,

Thursday Evening, Nov. 23, 1865,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Col. Nichols is the author of the well-known book entitled "THE STORY OF THE GREAT MARCH," over 25,000 copies of which have been sold within the past three months.

Those who have read his Book will need no urging to induce them to attend his Lecture, but those who have not yet had the pleasure of reading it, are respectfully reminded that, by absenting themselves on this occasion, they will miss one of the most interesting and entertaining Lectures of the season.

Be Reserved Seats. Tickets fifty cents each. For sale at the Y. M. A. Library Rooms, at Smith & Nixon's Store, at the Book Stores, Hotels and at the Door.

EDWIN LEE BROWN,
Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

BENEFIT OF MR. RAINFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24th, when will be produced the great comedy of

THE HYPOCRITE!

In which the REV. MR. MAWWORM will deliver a peculiar sermon on various subjects, with particular reasons why everybody should shun the Theatre!
The performance will conclude with the thrilling drama of

DICK TURPIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM,
COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. BARRY..........Stage Manager.

Positively the last night of the great comedy, with its rare comic scenes, songs and dances, and unapproachable cast.
This (THURSDAY) evening, Nov. 23d, for the last time,
THE FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.
Received with shouts of laughter and applause.
FRIDAY, benefit of Mr. F. E. Aiken.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between Dearborn and State.
McVICKER & MYERS..........Managers.
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.
TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 23d, the performance will commence with the Drama of
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
To conclude with the 3 act Comedy of
THE LADIES' BATTLE.
Friday—Benefit of Mr. RAINFORD, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Mawworm will deliver a peculiar sermon, giving his reasons why
Young Men Should Not Visit the Theatre.
Saturday Afternoon, 2 o'clock—GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
94 Washington-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.
Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, and every evening during the week. Twenty-two Artists. The largest Company in the world. New acts by the four Comedians; Leon's "Circassian Girl," "The Happy Man," &c., &c.
Prices of Admission—Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; Parquette, 50 cents; Children under 10 years, 25 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Boxes $2.50 and $5.00. Doors open at 7¼, to commence 8. Box Office open from 10 to 1, where seats can be secured without extra charge.

SCOTCH FIRESIDE,
AT THE FESTIVAL AND FAIR
Of the First United Presbyterian Church,
IN BRYAN HALL,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 23, 24 and 25. Admission, 25 cents. Book of Words, 10 cents. Doors open at 7. Fireside Scenes at 8, and on Saturday at 7½ o'clock.
The Great Western Band will be in attendance.
Dinners in the Lower Hall from 12 to 2, Nov. 23, 24 and 25. Tickets, 50 cents.

Auction Sales.

CLOSING SALE THIS EVENING,
By GILBERT & SAMPSON.
Large and Attractive Sale
Of Italian Marble and Alabaster Statuary, Classical Subjects, Vases, Tazzas, Fountains, Bohemian Glass, &c., imported by Sig. W. Giovannoni.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
Nov. 23d, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at the store, No. 51 Dearborn street, next to Tremont House.
Will be closed out without reserve, the largest and most magnificent collection of Classic Ware ever offered in this city, viz: Alabaster and Marble Statuary—Birth of Venus, Flora and Zeffo, Cupid and Psyche, Venus of Medici, Bacchus, Adriana, Greek Slave, Three Graces, Dancing Girls, group of Sabine, Madonna, Fidelity, Prayer and Charity, and many other sacred and historical subjects.
Marble and Alabaster Vases, from the Roman, Hebe, Gothic and Florentine styles, carved in alto and relievo, suitable for the decoration of entrances, halls, drawing rooms, mantels, libraries, lawns, &c.
Richly carved Tazzas, fine marble Mosaic Tables, Tripods, open-work Baskets, Animals, &c., &c.
The whole collection was selected by Sig. W. Giovannoni, who has just returned from Italy; and these Works of Art will be found the most exquisitely finished and elaborately carved of any heretofore offered at public sale.
Bohemian Glass Vases, Cologne, Puff Boxes, Card Receivers, &c.
This beautiful collection will be on exhibition during the day.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
WHITE CROCKERY AND MIRRORS,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., 40 crates of best White Crockery and C C Ware, to be sold in open lots to suit dealers. The assortment is complete, toilet, dinner and tea ware. Also, a large assortment of Mirrors, packed in cases of 12 each.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and superior assortment of Chamber Suites, Ebony finish, Oil Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany; fine Parlor Suites, in Rep and Hair Cloth; rich Marble Top Tables and Stands, extra fine Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Ladies' Secretaries, Whatnots, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Oil Walnut Secretaries and Book Cases, [illegible], Table Cutlery, Linen Goods &c., &c., with a general assortment of
Housekeeping Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BLOODED STOCK
OF
WALTER S. GURNEE, ESQ.
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
On THURSDAY, November 30, at 10½ o'clock a. m., at Walter S. Gurnee's Farm, at Glencoe Station, 17 miles north of Chicago, on the Milwaukee Railroad, 25 Blooded Mares, Geldings and Colts.
Terms, [illegible].
The train to Milwaukee, leaving Chicago at 9 a. m., will stop at Glencoe Station.
The evening train from Chicago, and also the evening train from Milwaukee, will stop at Glencoe Station.
For further particulars, address J. C. COE, Esq., Glencoe Station, Ill.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
50 BBLS BOURBON WHISKEY,
(For account of whom it may concern,)
On TUESDAY, Nov. 28th, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Household Goods, Carpets, Stoves, Piano Forte, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SALE OF STOCK
AT AUCTION,
BY C. H. PICKET, AUCTIONEER.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., I will sell, without reserve, for cash, at 147 State-st., [illegible] heavy draft horses, 1 fine bay horse, [illegible] years old respectively, stylish and well used to the city; 1 white horse, suitable for express wagon; 1 [illegible] mare, [illegible] colt, 7 months old by [illegible]; 1 horse, with a good express wagon and harness; 1 brown mare, [illegible] years old, not broke; 2 new single harness, 1 express harness, 2 second-hand harness, 1 second-hand express wagon, 1 open square-box buggy.
Also—at private sale—1 new close carriage, New York manufacture, at a very low figure, to close out; 1 stylish Boston wagon, little used; 1 new top buggy; 1 light [illegible] blankets, large and heavy, cheap.
Room for a boarding horse.
C. H. PICKET, Proprietor, Mammoth Stable.

BY W. B. STEDMAN & CO.,
173 Lake street.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, KNIT GOODS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Negligee Shirts, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms 173 Lake street.

Ocean Steamers.

INMAN LINE—Consisting of sixteen first-class steamships, between Liverpool, Queenstown, and New York, twice a week, viz:
Every WEDNESDAY and every SATURDAY throughout the year.
Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France.
Sight drafts on Europe in sums to suit.
Hand-bills on application personally, or by mail, at the General Western Agency, [illegible] Chicago.
JAMES WARRACK.

General Notices.

FEVER AND AGUE!

THE REMEDY TO CURE AND PREVENT THIS

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS

The celebrated New England Remedy for Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases [illegible]

[illegible]

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
EUROPEAN SHIPPING
And General Agency.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Ten Saloons, three Hotels, one Grocery Store, two Saloons and Boarding Houses, one Variety Store. [illegible] W. GEW, 111 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Fixtures for sale, including [illegible] Room 10 [illegible] Block.

FOR SALE—A Foundry in one of the best localities in the State for the manufacture of agricultural implements. In running order, with stock on hand. Terms reasonable. For further information address J. D. [illegible], Bryan, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A Span of Dapple Gray Heavy Draught Horses, weight 1,300 pounds. Can be seen at the California Stable, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—A good business Horse, Buggy and Harness for sale cheap. Call at S. FAVORITE & SON'S office, No. 17 S. Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Express Harness. Apply at 309 State-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid Mill Property containing four run of stone, with all modern improvements, steam engine and boiler as good as new. For particulars address WM. HALDEMAN, Freeport, Ill., or call on Rumsey, Bros. & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A lot of double guns, Gun stocks, and [illegible], cheap for cash. Inquire at 58 South Wells-st., basement.

FOR SALE—Young horse, sound and gentle. Inquire at 134 E. Randolph-st., Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A good carriage or buggy horse, (black) [illegible] years old, sound and kind; a [illegible] and is perfectly broken to drive single or double. Call from 1 to 3 o'clock at 297 Michigan avenue.

FOR SALE—A half-interest in a first-class meat market, well-situated and doing a first-class business. Good reasons given for selling. Price $350. Call early at 234 State st.

FOR SALE—An old established business. Capital needed $1,500 to $2,000. Stock the very best. This is a chance seldom met with to get a safe and paying business. Examine for yourself. Address "D F," Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—Flouring Mill—A Steam Flouring and Custom Mill. Three run of burrs, with sufficient driving power. Located in a good wheat-growing section of this State. Inquire at 154 Kingsbury-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class Light Open Buggy, cheap. Inquire at ALLEN'S Livery, alley west of Court House.

FOR SALE—Photograph Gallery in one of best locations in the city. Good reasons given for selling out. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, P. O. Box 3874.

FOR SALE—Cheap, stock and fixtures of cigar and tobacco store. 498 State-st.

FOR SALE—Good stock of Millinery and Notions for sale, with good trade established in a smart railroad town of about 3,000 inhabitants. Address "B D," care Tribune, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two tubular boilers, each twelve feet long and forty-eight inches diameter, with forty-two three-inch flues. In good order and nearly new. Apply to F. W. KRAUSE, Franklin Iron Works, corner West Washington and Jefferson-sts.

FOR SALE—Three very large French plate mirrors, one pier glass and two mantels; also, parlor carpet, (Brussels,) hearths and better than Axminster, at two-thirds their value, on account of breaking up housekeeping. E. F. [illegible]MAN, 207 Michigan avenue.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, about 1,000 second-hand Ham, Lard and Oil Tierces, Pork and Grease Barrels. All re-coopered and in good order. Will be sold without reserve. Offers received till Friday morning, 24th Nov. HAZLETT & SHERWARD, 12 South Wells st.

FOR SALE—Tobacco Factory, all in good running order, at a bargain. Good reasons given for selling. Immediate possession given if desired. Address "TOBACCO FACTORY," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One good engine and boiler, 25 horse power, in good running order and now in use by WILLS & CO., Sash and Door Factory, corner Market and Tyler streets. We are about putting in a 70 horse power engine; this is our only reason for selling.

FOR SALE—Connelsville Coke and Youghiogheny Coal by the car load, at McPHERSON & CO.'S, No. 20 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—Sixteen Portable Engines, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 horse power. One 8 horse power on wheels, A. N. Wood & Co. and G. W. Tift, Sons & Co. manufacturers. C. L. RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Hydraulic Presses. We have for sale two 600-ton Presses, with pumps, etc.—all complete. Also, about 40 Linseed Oil Mats, and a cast-steel Curb for pressing lard cracklings. Parties wishing such machinery can purchase the same low, of WAHL BROS. & LIGHTHALL, 200 Lake st.

FOR SALE—Grain elevator, containing all necessary machinery and conveniences for carrying on the grain business in the country, in good location, 160 miles from Chicago. Inquire of CULVER & CO., No. 9, Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—At half their cost, a splendid water power, new stone grist and flouring mill, saw mill, shingle mill, two large stone houses, a stone quarry, 40 town lots, and 140 acres of land, situated on the Wapsipinicon river, at Waubeek, Linn county, Iowa, in the midst of a prolific wheat growing region; water power abundant and durable, of [illegible] feet head; dam and mill built upon rock foundations; mill [illegible] feet, [illegible] stories high, walls 4 feet thick; two pairs of 4-foot stone—each will grind 20 bushels per hour; with most approved machinery throughout. Situation pleasant, healthful and favorable for building up a considerable town. Reason for selling, too much other business on hand. Apply to R. G. ANGLE, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms to let with board in a private family, No. 65 West Washington street.

BOARDING—A large, well-furnished room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Cars pass by the door. Apply at 23 South Clinton street.

BOARDING—A pleasant furnished room, with closet attached, suitable for two persons, with board, can be obtained by applying at 153 Jackson street.

BOARDING—A young gentleman can be accommodated with board and lodging at No. 43 Third avenue, where he will enjoy the comforts of home.

BOARDING—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, can be had at 277 Ohio street. No objections to one child. References required.

BOARDING—One double room, unfurnished, one single room, furnished, with or without board, at 66 Monroe street.

BOARDING—A furnished room, with gas, for a single gentleman, with board. Inquire at No. 343 North LaSalle-st.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with day board in a private family at 159 Washington street, near Chamber of Commerce.

BOARDING—Two or three good boarders can find good accommodations in a private family on the North Side by calling at 217 Indiana street, east of Clark.

BOARDING—Two furnished rooms and one unfurnished front chamber, very pleasant room, with board, at 169 Wolcott-st., corner of Ohio-st., near State-st. bridge.

BOARDING—One single room to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman, at 74 Jackson street, two blocks from the Post Office.

BOARDING—Unfurnished front parlor for gentleman and wife, with first-class board, at 118 State-st. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—To rent, with partial board, a suite of front rooms in a private family, pleasantly located, near two lines of cars, on West Side. Suitable for two gentlemen who are willing to furnish. Address, for two days, "G T B," Post Office.

BOARDING—Three boarders can be accommodated with board and rooms, at 237 South Clark st., corner of Harrison.

BOARDING—Rob Roy House, 46 North Dearborn street. Great attention to visitors. Good beds, large rooms. Terms $1.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARDING—Good rooms, with first-class board, may be obtained at the Waverly House, 223 Kinzie street, at $[illegible] a week; day board, $[illegible]. Best of attention paid to visitors.

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated [illegible] 127 Sixth [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent, with board, a suite of rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—One nice room, [illegible]

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board for a [illegible]

BOARDING—8 or 10 gentlemen [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A boy to work in a candy manufactory. Apply at 125½ State street. A German preferred.

WANTED—Book-keepers, travelers, [illegible] Apply at 101 Washington street, Room 1, up stairs. [illegible] GIVENS & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—A good carpenter. Apply at corner of Johnson and Wisconsin-sts., West Side.

WANTED—3 dry goods salesmen, 1 bookkeeper, [illegible] MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Blacksmith—A first-class workman, [illegible] Good wages will be paid, at No. 156 West Lake-st., Chicago. E. FORD.

WANTED—Employment Notice. Men and boys wanting situations as book-keepers, salesmen, traveling agents, porters, drivers, brakemen, firemen, conductors, freight clerks, hotel clerks, [illegible] situations at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, next to the Post Office.

WANTED—2 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 order clerks, 1 travelling agent, 2 conductors, 1 brakeman, 2 firemen, 1 locksmith, 5 collectors, 1 man in grocery store, 3 drivers, 10 carpenters, 1 varnisher, 2 upholsterers. Other situations always open at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Immediately, 100 farm hands to go South. Good wages and steady employment. GIVENS & CO., 101 Washington street, Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—Great Western Business Agency Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, next to Post Office. Those of respectability, seeking employment, will find it to their interest to call before applying elsewhere. Vacancies for bookkeepers, salesmen, hotel, shipping, steamboat, grocery, dry goods, entry and freight clerks; also a number of porters, bar-tenders, baggage-masters, coachmen, waiters, watchmen, mechanics, farmers and laborers wanted. Merchants and others supplied without delay. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents.

WANTED—At the Great Western Business Agency Rooms, 23 and 24, Reynolds' Block, next to the Post Office. Assistant Book keepers, Freight and Railroad Clerks, Time Keepers, Tally men, Grocery Clerks, Clerks for Mercantile Houses, Porters, Coachmen and other vacancies open for respectable men.

WANTED—Employment for all. Good and permanent situations can be secured in all branches of business. We are always ready to supply well recommended help to any business or capacity, free of charge and at short notice. Call on or address with stamp, GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, near the Post Office.

WANTED—Employment Notice. All persons looking for business, such as bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, traveling agents, porters, drivers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, watchmen, coachmen, waiters and all classes of mechanics should apply at the Chicago Commercial Employment and General Business Agency, 87 Washington-st., Room 5, (up-stairs.) MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—3 book-keepers, 2 salesmen, 1 shipping clerk, 2 hotel clerks, 1 dairy clerk, 1 grocery clerk, 2 porters in wholesale house, 1 man to drive light wagon, 1 steward in a hotel, 1 head waiter, four tenders and 2 teamsters. Apply immediately at the Chicago Employment Association, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—At the Chicago Employment Agency, 2 clerks, 1 bookkeeper, 2 assistants, 1 traveling agent, 2 conductors, 3 brakemen, 3 firemen, 2 porters, 1 man in a grocery store, 2 collectors, 2 bartenders, 1 salesman, 2 drivers, 2 coachmen, 1 watchman, 10 carpenters. Other good situations always open at 87 Washington street, room 5, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—1 blacksmith and a man and wife on a farm. Apply at the Chicago Employment Association, 118 South Clark st., Room 21.

WANTED—Immediately—2 clerks, 1 bookkeeper, 2 assistants, 1 fireman, 3 brakemen, 2 conductors, 2 drivers, 1 man in a grocery store, 2 porters, 1 salesman, 2 collectors, 3 teamsters, 1 coachman, 1 watchman, 1 order clerk, 3 coopers, 10 carpenters; other good situations always open at 87 Washington-st., Room 5, up-stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Young and old men wanting situations as book-keepers, salesmen, shipping clerks, travelling agents, hotel clerks, store clerks, porters, bartenders, carriage drivers, hostlers, brakemen, firemen, watchmen, laborers, and all others wanting situations, to apply at the Chicago Employment Association, 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Salesmen, bookkeepers, conductors, brakemen, firemen, drivers, bartenders, collectors, travelling agents, clerks, watchmen, waiters, shipping clerks, and men for all other positions. Call at or address 87 Washington st., Room 5, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—A young man acquainted with clothing and furnishing goods, and some experience in travelling. Address, with name and reference, "CLOTHING," Tribune office.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, travelling agents, porters, drivers, conductors, brakemen, firemen, drovers, tin smiths, carpenters, harness makers, collectors, laborers, and all others looking for employment, to apply immediately at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—Everybody should know our object is to supply good and permanent situations in all branches of business. All those having good references, and who are desirous of lucrative employment in mercantile houses, hotels, saloons, or as bookkeepers, superintendents, &c., are respectfully requested to call on, or address, with stamp, GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, near Post Office.

WANTED—A Photograph Printer. A good experienced Printer and Toner, capable of doing all kinds of Printing in a first-class Gallery. No new beginners need apply, as none but the best will be able to fill the situation, which will be permanent, at a good salary. A young man preferred. Address BOWMAN & RAWSON, Ottawa, Ill.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Immediately—2 lady compositors. Permanent situations. Day work. At 20 La Salle-st. F. A. PIERCE & CO.

WANTED—Female Help—Girls for general housework, dining room and chamber work, in first class hotels, boarding houses and private families. Those coming well recommended can have situations furnished them immediately, by applying at 118 South Clark-st., Room 21.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer for a family of 10 to 12 persons. Good wages and steady employment to a competent person. References required. Inquire at 133 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—House Keeper—An American woman to take charge of a house in the country. The family is quite small. Address Box 18, Odell, Livingston county, Ill.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A large house on the South Side, suitable for a boarding house, or would buy out one that is established. State price and where to be seen. Address "S A S," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A store suitable for a retail business. Address, for two days, F. S. RETAIL, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A small office and store room on South Water or Kinzie streets. Would occupy with other parties. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address, for three days, "COMMISSION MERCHANT," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house, suitable for a boarding house, convenient to street cars. Address or apply to "S E M," No. 28 East Madison-st.

WANTED—To Rent—From two to four rooms, for self and wife, for keeping house. Address "G L V," P. O. Drawer 6400.

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman, a room suitable for a sleeping room, on the South Side, north of Adams-st., and east of Wells-st. In a business block preferred. Address "J H G," P. O. Box 542.

WANTED—To Rent—Room, with steam power, from six to ten horse, for the sash, blind and door business. Address "MANUFACTURER," Box 472, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To Rent—A small genteel furnished house, suitable for a gentleman, wife and child, or board for the winter. Address, with location and terms, "D D," Box 717, Post Office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Half of an office, or desk room for rent. Inquire of GEO. A. HELLMAN, 10 LaSalle street, corner South Water.

TO RENT—A Cottage House a short distance from Union Park. A small amount of furniture for sale. Rent reasonable. Apply at 387 Carroll street, between Paulina and Wood streets.

TO RENT—Nearly all furnished, four rooms, pantry and closet, until 1st of May, suitable for housekeeping, in a new cottage in a good neighborhood, near horse cars. Inquire at 234 Ewing street.

TO RENT—A Cottage House on West Side, seven rooms, &c., partially furnished. Apply to C. JACOBS, 143 Kinzie street.

TO RENT—A Cottage House No. 148 West Jackson street, with seven rooms and [illegible] finished. Can be had immediately by purchasing a small amount of furniture. Rent reasonable. Apply immediately.

TO RENT—At Harlem, nine miles from Chicago, on the Galena Railroad, within one block of the station, a first-class dwelling house containing nine rooms and every convenience. Inquire at No. 96 Washington street, Room 16, (up stairs.)

TO RENT—A first-class marble front house on Michigan avenue can be rented—furnished for six months, or unfurnished for 3 to 5 years. Possession immediately. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A well furnished sleeping room for two young gentlemen at 139 S. Clinton-st., and ten minutes walk from Post Office.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen only, at 233 South Clark street, up stairs.

TO RENT—A Grover & Baker sewing machine. Nearly new. Rent reasonable. Address "T C H," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—Furnished Room—One large room on first floor, with closet and gas, furnished, and kept in good order, suitable for two or four gentlemen, to rent without board, at No. 13 South Water-st., corner of Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—Desk room in a very eligible office on Lake street. Inquire of WALWORTH, BUSHICK & CO., 245 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A seven-room cottage, west of Union Park. Rent low. Immediate possession given. Inquire at 748 West Washington.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A neat Cottage and Lot on 16th street, east of Calumet avenue, in a good neighborhood. Also Household Furniture for sale. Apply at the residence for three days.

FOR RENT—A good two-story Frame Dwelling-House, with large grounds, on the southeast corner of Harrison street and the South-Western Plank Road, will be rented for a term of years at a very low rent. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—2 nice new dwellings with gas and water, barns and every convenience almost desired, on West Lake street. [illegible] E. G. GARD'S Photograph Gallery, 193 Lake street.

TO RENT—The whole or a part of a good new two story house, situated on Johnson, [illegible] Rent low. Apply to I. OWNER, 165 E. Randolph-st.

TO RENT—One half of a corner furnished office on second floor, northeast corner South Water and Clark streets. Inquire at No. 4 [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A lady of experience, and with the best of references, wants a situation as housekeeper. Address "E R," Box 1256.

WANTED—Men from Wisconsin and Iowa to canvass a new article, simple, practical and economical, with a view to its extensive introduction into these States. [illegible] Call at 96 Washington-st., Room 21.

WANTED—All persons wishing to obtain permanent and profitable situations in any department of business in city or country, will find it largely to their interest to call at 101 Washington st., Room No. 1, up stairs. GIVENS & CO.

WANTED—A thorough business man, who can furnish a moderate cash capital for the purpose of opening a store in connection with a [illegible] in this city. Inquire at No. 10, P. O. Block.

WANTED—Attention—Call, if you wish, at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block, near the Post Office, [illegible]

WANTED—Strangers in the city and others in want of employment, [illegible] WESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Rooms 23 and 24, Reynolds' Block, next to the Post Office.

WANTED—To inform bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen and mechanics wishing employment [illegible] Apply at [illegible] No. [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists—To exchange a house and lot in the city for the whole or a part of an established drug business in this city, or for drugs and medicines. Call on or address, for four days, "OWENS," 308 S. Halsted-st.

WANTED—A man with from $300 to $500 to invest in a land speculation, amounting to almost 2,000 acres. A large profit can be made by the investment. Apply at office No. 3, Smith & Nixon's Block, for three days.

WANTED—To Capitalists—Any person having money to loan, with security on improved land in Illinois, will do well to call at Rooms 23 and 24, Reynolds' Block. E. P. SMITH & CO.

WANTED—All persons looking for employment to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs, and procure a good, paying situation, as this is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & SAMPSON.

WANTED—A second-hand Regulator, with pin escapement wheel. Second hand preferred. Address, stating price, &c., Box 27, Aurora, Ind.

WANTED—Immediately—Men who wish to make from $10 to $20 per day, in a legitimate business, by a small investment, are invited to call at the Mammoth House, and examine some new inventions. A rare chance for returned officers and soldiers to make money. S. W. YATES.

WANTED—A man with $2,000 to engage in business in this city worth $10,000 a year. Address Drawer 6317, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men with $50 capital to work for themselves and carry $15 per day this winter. Call at Room 14, No. 155 South Clark st. Investigation costs nothing.

WANTED—Scholars for Music Lessons, Vocal and Instrumental, at 171 Washington street at $12 per quarter each. Also wanted purchasers for two Pianos, one new and the other used three months.

WANTED—To purchase two counter show cases, and one scroll saw. Address Box 331, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A purchaser, with $150, to buy out a business, with stock and fixtures included. Call at No. 75 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A good business man to purchase my one-third interest in an established business that has paid over twenty thousand dollars this year. Capital required $3,500. Apply at 131 East Madison-st.

WANTED—Parties having saloons, hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, boarding houses, a second-hand billiard table, or any other personal property to dispose of, will find a purchaser by calling on C. W. FEW, 211 South Water street.

WANTED—"Pioneers"—Now is the time to engage in a new business which requires but a small outlay and yields large returns. It is pleasant, safe and profitable. A wide field is open for enterprise. The article meets with a ready sale. Every family needs it. In it neatness, economy and safety are combined. Call and examine for yourselves at 96 Washington-st., Room 21.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife a furnished room, without board. [illegible]

WANTED—Good, lucrative situations [illegible]

WANTED—Employment, by a [illegible]

WANTED—All Agents who were employed by [illegible]

WANTED—Owner—An owner [illegible]

WANTED—I want to correspond [illegible]

WANTED—City property or [illegible]

WANTED—"Attention." [illegible]

WANTED—Book [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at 121 Wright-st.

WANTED—Situation—In a Retail Drug Store by a young man from the East who has had seven years' experience, and can bring unexceptional references; also city reference. Address "E W," Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a German, who speaks English, to take care of horses or to work round the house. No objection to going into the country. References given. Address JOHN FEY, No. 154 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable young girl to do second work, or to take care of children in a private family. Address Miss BOREFINE, No. 76 La Salle-st.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who belongs to the Good Templars' Society, in some grocery store in the city or country. References given from last employer. Address "W H S V," Chicago P. O. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As book-keeper or assistant, by a young man capable of both the German and English languages. Best of references given. Address "C T," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As engineer, by a man that has had 20 years' experience with both high and low pressure. Good reference will be given. Address "W W F," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—In a wholesale drug store as order clerk by one who has had experience. Address "DRUGS," Tribune office, for two days.

WANTED—Situation—To do general house work for a small private family. Good references given. Call at 138 Blue Island avenue.

WANTED—Situation—As saleswoman by an active accountant. Address "M E K," West Side P. O., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—As governess, by a lady who is competent and willing to take entire charge of 4 or 5 children from 1 to 12 years of age. No objections to going into the country. Address "E B," West Side P. O., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Situation—As coachman, by a young man, who understands his business. Has kept a boarding stable at Kalamazoo, Mich., for seven years past. Address "X," 70 Washington street, Chicago, in basement.

WANTED—Situation—As Foreman in the wagon manufacturing business. Good reference given. Address "FOREMAN A B," Chicago Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man, in the grocery business, as book-keeper or clerk. Address "B L," West Side P. O.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. I am a young man 21 years of age, without occupation, independent and with plenty of leisure. I wish to enter into correspondence with a lady, young and agreeable, and acquaintance if desirable. Address CHAS. C. BOCASSAR, Box 2003, Chicago.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—In a private family with good sized furnished room, for two ladies, my sister and sister-in-law. A liberal price will be paid if wanted. References given and required. Address, stating terms and location, "M J," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a young unmarried lady, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address "E P," Box 3171, Chicago.

BOARDING—Wanted—With pleasant room, by two young men, on the North Side. Can give good references and will be permanent if a place that suits. Address "T M S," P. O. Box 2306, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife with all furnished rooms for the winter. Address, with all particulars, "C C C," P. O. Box 58.

BOARDING—Wanted—For a gentleman and wife an unfurnished room or suite of rooms with or without board, and within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address "J W," Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife, a suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a good location, on the South or North Side. Address "W," P. O. Drawer 5836, with terms and location. Best of references given.

BOARDING—Wanted—For the winter by two young gentlemen in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be had. West side preferred. Good references given. Address for two days, "DOUGLAS," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—On West Side, between Lake and Monroe st., and west of Reuben st., with rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Best of references given. Address Lock Box [illegible], Chicago Post Office.

Found.

FOUND—Left at my residence, 138 Third avenue, a Muff. The owner will please call and obtain same by paying for this advertisement. R. G. LOCKE.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] made the year round by canvassing our goods. [illegible] 1,500 kinds of pictures, both with and without frames; [illegible] HAYDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] to sell "FOUR YEARS IN [illegible]" Adventures within and beyond the Union Lines, by Junius Henri Browne, special war correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. Also, Agents to sell the "AMERICAN CONFLICT." [illegible] It is now ready for delivery. [illegible] WOOD, 118 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] business and good wages. [illegible] in America. [illegible] Address "Great Western [illegible]" Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] standard Life of Abraham Lincoln, for the benefit of the Monument Fund. Agents [illegible] high as 100 copies a week. Send for [illegible] from President Johnson, [illegible] Captain Robert Lincoln. Also, to sell the colored engraving of "The Home of [illegible]" Address with stamp, GREAT W[illegible] ING AGENCY, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] to sell the [illegible] LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, [illegible] bind, gather, quilt and embroider [illegible] warranted five years. Address [illegible] 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room [illegible], corner of Monroe and Dearborn.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Agents wanted to sell a new [illegible] ing Machine, the only cheap [illegible] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] month. Agents wanted [illegible] Articles, just out. Address O. T. [illegible], Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible] established and business [illegible] Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible] O. Box 2065.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible] dollars in cash, and with [illegible] Address "C H F," Tribune [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible] and reliable young man [illegible] as an interest in a Flour, Feed [illegible] "H M," No. 240 Fulton [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Between [illegible] on Lake, or [illegible] Randolph street, a [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by [illegible] street or 39 Park avenue.

LOST—Near the Court [illegible] memorandum book [illegible] liberally rewarded by leaving [illegible] EST & CO., 59 Lake-st.

LOST—A small [illegible] containing about [illegible] The finder will [illegible] turning the same to A. [illegible] dolph-st.

Stolen.

STOLEN—A Black [illegible] copper colored [illegible] in the town of [illegible] ward will be paid for recovery of [illegible] Plaines station.

STOLEN—A small [illegible] marked No. [illegible] yesterday at [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid [illegible] 219 and Desplaines st.

Strayed.

STRAYED OR [illegible]